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In Hungary, The Socialists Return, but Which Ones?

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — The three slightly sheepish Socialist Party officials sat at a table in the local office here sipping coffee and discussing with a reporter the strange turn of events in their land — the return of socialists to power in the midst of a national drive to create a free-enterprise economy.

"It's a great problem," said Gyula Horvath, a self-employed handyman. "Workers are not members of the party any longer. It seems it is the task of the Socialist Party that we have to create capitalists now."

A colleague, Josef Kalapacs, the party's local campaign chief, is one prime example. A former highly skilled worker in the now defunct Csepel steel and iron works complex here, Mr. Kalapacs is now a shareholder in a struggling pipe-making enterprise spun off from the old parent state company.

"We have reached the stage where people are forced to become entrepreneurs," he said. "There are now more entrepreneurs employing one or two people in the party than workers."

Since the fall of the old Communist regime in 1990, the sprawling Csepel complex, once Budapest's biggest industrial state enterprise, with 36,000 workers, has been cannibalized by foreign investors and local entrepreneurs who have created 97 small enterprises providing jobs to only 6,000 people.

Tamas Huszar, another former Csepel employee, is another new Hungarian entrepreneur. He has set up his own construction company building school sports halls around Budapest. He has also switched allegiance from the old-style Communist Workers Party to the reformed Socialists.

His greatest hope and expectation of the party is that it will improve the difficult lot of small entrepreneurs by making it easier to obtain bank loans and reducing the 53 percent health insurance tax he must pay for each worker.

"I want a stable economy, more credits for entrepreneurs, lower interest rates on loans, and tax relief," he said, explaining all the financial problems facing his company that employs 15 full-time people.

It is difficult to imagine what Karl Marx, the 19th-century ideological grandmaster of socialism, would say if he were alive today listening to these three "socialists" talking about their complaints and their capitalist aspirations.

All three readily agreed, for example, that the state "should get out of the economy," although they had different views as to just how fast this should happen and what residual role it should play.

Their views reflect one of the many strange paradoxes of modern-day Eastern Europe, namely that an important and growing constituency of the former Communist parties is a budding entrepreneurial class whose interests are far from those of the once beloved proletariat.

The Hungarian Socialist Party, which is about to form Hungary's next government, consists of a veritable hodgepodge of conflicting interest groups. There are unreformed old Communist apparatchiks, labor union leaders, reformed social democrats, struggling small entrepreneurs and the new class of big capitalist "red barons" born of the old party elite.

But leading the flood of roughly 1.5 million new voters for the Socialist Party on Sunday, according to Robert Manchin of the Hungarian Gallup polling company, are Hungarians from

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Alexander Joe/Agence France-Presse

A hungry family of Tutsi refugees waiting for food to be distributed at Kabgayi camp, as thousands of displaced people continued to swarm in the area near the border with Burundi.

Army Holds Truce Talks With Rebels In Rwanda

Agreement in Principle On Cease-Fire, but Issue Of Massacres Remains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — Rebel and government army representatives met for the first time on Monday for talks on a United Nations truce proposal to halt violence in Rwanda in which hundreds of thousands of people have been slaughtered.

The two sides agreed to the principle of a cease-fire, but the rebels said they wanted to discuss issues relating to mass killings at another meeting this week, participants at the talks said.

"The main goal of the talks is to arrive at a cease-fire to improve conditions for the Rwandan people and allow aid to reach them," said Brigadier General Marcel Gatsinzi, who is heading the government side.

"I have no option but to believe in the goodwill of the RPF," he added, referring to the Rwanda Patriotic Front insurgents.

The rebel delegation said it wanted the government army to say at further talks on Thursday what it would do about massacres, mainly of Tutsis, widely blamed on the army and Hutu militias.

The United Nations, meanwhile, said Monday that it was checking reports from aid agencies that 500 people had been massacred two days ago at a refugee camp south of Kigali.

"I am alarmed by reports just received that massacres occurred in Kabgayi two days ago, 500 people were murdered," a UN official said. "We are trying to verify these reports."

Abdul Kabia, executive director of the UN Assistance Mission, said, "If they are true, we condemn these atrocities and call on both parties to protect refugees behind their lines."

UN officers warned earlier on Monday that they feared government troops and militiamen fleeing Kigali would massacre civilians.

Aid officials estimate that 500,000 people have been killed since the violence began. More than 1.5 million are homeless.

Most of the dead were minority Tutsis and Hutu opponents of the government. They were slaughtered by the Hutu presidential guard, some military units and civilian gangs.

Rebel negotiators are also demanding a reply to their demand for the closure of the extremist Hutu radio RTLM, which has incited the mass killings and which again on Monday urged people to take up traditional arms against the smaller Tutsi tribe.

These issues and details of a draft cease-fire proposed by the UN Assistance Mission, discussed at UN headquarters in Kigali, could then be worked out, rebels said.

As the representatives of rebel and government armies met, gunfire echoed through Kigali, where the guerrillas have gained the upper hand. The rebels were reported Monday to have cut off the army's last avenue of retreat from the capital. Most of the fighting was concentrated around Gadhafi Corner, a key intersection on the west side of Kigali that controls the access to the highway to Gitarama, seat of the interim government.

The advance by the Tutsi-dominated rebels has sent about 500,000 Hutus fleeing the city in fear. They are now cut off near Gitarama, the International Committee of the Red Cross said on Monday.

"It's become extremely serious," Tony Burgener, a Red Cross spokesman, said in Geneva. "It's very difficult for aid agencies to cope with this sort of situation. They have little food or water and the medical situation is very serious."

Gitarama, 40 kilometers (25 miles) south of the capital, was the town to which the self-appointed interim government fled as rebels closed in on Kigali.

Rebel troops are also advancing on Gitarama, and many members of the government moved on again Saturday to the western town of Kibuye, on the shores of Lake Kivu facing eastern Zaire.

On Monday, rebel radio said the guerrillas had captured Nyanza camp close to Gitarama. The fall of Gitarama would bring the rebels closer to their goal of a victory and would mark a major defeat for the Hutu militants.

The talks in Kigali started at 10.30 A.M., with Colonel Frank Mugambage leading the Rwanda Patriotic Front side. The rebels say they will talk with the military but not the government, which the RPF does not recognize.

UN sources said that after three hours, the two sides agreed to resume evacuation of civilians trapped behind front lines in the capital a day after the operation was suspended because of security problems.

"The evacuations have resumed and hundreds of civilians have already been ferried across the front lines," a UN source said.

(Reuters, AP, WP)

How Serbs Have Managed to Beat the Embargo

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — With hyperinflation overcome, new boutiques overflowing with Italian shoes and American jeans, food abundant and industry showing a modest recovery, Serbia today suggests that a long trade embargo stimulates ever more sophisticated ruses to circumvent it.

At a time when the United Nations has tightened sanctions on Haiti in an attempt to dislodge its military rulers, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia appears stronger than ever two years after the imposition of draconian trade sanctions.

Mr. Milosevic, who is widely seen as the orchestrator of the militant Serbian nationalism that has unfurled across Bosnia, was never explicitly targeted by the sanctions imposed on May 30, 1992. But U.S. officials have made little secret of the fact that they would not have rued his fall.

The embargo has cost the rump Yugoslav state of Serbia and Montenegro tens of billions of dollars. Since it was imposed, economic output has dropped by half and the suicide rate has increased by 22 percent. Moreover, it induced a monthly inflation rate of over 300 million percent by last December, plunging the nation into economic chaos.

But it now seems more an irritant than a threat.

The 74-year-old economist responsible for this shift and the soaring popularity of Mr. Milosevic may be found every evening at 6:15 in the aperitif bar of the central Hotel Moskva. The economist, Dragoslav Avramovic, who worked 24 years at the World Bank in Washington, is now such a hero that the currency he introduced in January is widely known as the Avram.

In fact, the currency is the new dinar and its exchange rate of par with the German mark has held steady since its appearance on Jan. 24, resulting in great affection for it among people whose former salaries of millions, even billions, of old dinars had become virtually worthless.

Since January, inflation has been close to zero. Goods have reappeared in stores. State television now dwells on businesses rather than war, and the mood, while scarcely euphoric, has inched away from the dazed but defiant despair of December.

"We have turned the corner," Mr. Avramovic, now the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, said with a gleam in his eye. "The currency is steady, we have achieved agricultural independence, and industrial production is up 40 percent since the end of last year. We hope sanctions will be lifted, because all they do is create enemies. But our program is sustainable whatever happens."

That claim appears questionable. With no access to foreign loans or finance, and business in foreign markets confined to illicit if expanding transactions, there may be a limit to how long Mr. Avramovic can prevent the government from paying its bills by printing money and so igniting inflation.

"Hard-currency reserves are not sufficient, production cannot achieve sustained expansion under an embargo, and so the budget deficit must grow by the end of the year, leading to

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Forget the Idea of Women Priests, Pope Tells Catholics

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II told the world's Roman Catholics on Monday to abandon any thought of the ordination of women as priests, saying that the issue was not open to debate and that his views must be "definitively held by all the church's faithful."

Although the Pope's words fell just short of a formal statement of infallible doctrine, his particularly severe and authoritative tones in a letter to bishops suggested that he was seeking to remove the idea of women priests from the Catholic agenda for decades to come.

Coming only three days after the Vatican unveiled the English translation of its new universal catechism with gender-inclusive language excised, moreover, the statement seemed certain to reinforce the impression of a profoundly conservative papacy wary of any feminist intrusion.

"Although the teaching that priestly ordination is to be reserved to men alone has been preserved by the constant and universal tradition of the church and firmly taught by the magisterium in its more recent documents," the letter said, "at the present time in some places it is nonetheless considered still open to debate, or the church's judgment that women are not to be admitted to ordination is considered to have a merely disciplinary force."

"Wherefore, in order that all doubt may be removed regarding a matter of great importance, a matter which pertains to the church's divine constitution itself," it said, "in virtue of my ministry of confirming the brethren I declare that the church has no authority whatsoever to confer priestly ordination on women and that this judgment is to be definitively held by all the church's faithful."

The apostolic letter was entitled "On Reserving Priestly Ordination to Men Alone."

The Vatican says the priesthood should be reserved for men on the scriptural grounds that Jesus chose only men as his apostles.

"The church has always acknowledged as a perennial norm her Lord's way of acting in

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Kiosk

Israeli Reservist Killed in Clash

JERUSALEM (NYT) — An Israeli Army reservist was killed during a clash with Palestinian gunmen on the border between the Gaza Strip and Israel, but he may have been shot accidentally by another soldier, the army said Monday.

The army also began releasing several hundred Palestinian prisoners as part of the agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho.

The shooting incident was the latest test of control for the Palestinian police force, which has taken over responsibility for security in much of the the Gaza Strip since an Israeli pullback there two weeks ago.

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Ezra Taft Benson Dies

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Ezra Taft Benson, 94, a former U.S. agriculture secretary who became identified with the John Birch Society and other rightist political groups, died Monday. He had also been president of the Mormon Church.

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L. Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dh
Cameroon	1,400 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Rials
Egypt	E.P. 5000	Réunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	960 CFA	Senegal	960 CFA
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS
Italy	2,600 Lire	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Ivory Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	T.L. 35,000
Jordan	1 JD.	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Lebanon	US$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.10

Peter Dejong/The Associated Press

NORMANDY REHEARSAL — U.S. soldiers practicing the flag-folding ceremony in advance of D-Day celebrations. England, meanwhile, is on a nostalgia kick. Page 2.

France Wants Core of Members To Pursue Selected EU Goals

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — France reopened a debate over the future of the European Union on Monday by calling for a "new founding contract" that would allow a hard core among the 12 member countries to pursue a single currency and common defense and immigration policies without hindrance from skeptical nations like Britain.

The initiative by Alain Lamassoure, France's minister for European affairs, came as French leaders sat down with their German counterparts in Mulhouse, France, to forge a common agenda for the year beginning July 1, when first Bonn and then Paris will hold the rotating presidency.

Mr. Lamassoure's appeal assured that efforts to maintain the Union's cohesiveness as the bloc expands to the north and east will dominate the confederation in the coming year, despite the preference of many states after the painful ratification of the Maastricht treaty late last year to avoid such divisive issues until an intergovernmental conference in 1996.

French officials fear that the planned entry of Sweden, Finland, Norway and Austria next year will reinforce the efforts of Britain and Denmark to limit the Union to little more than a free-trade area.

Germany has worked closely with France on institutional reform in recent months but has tended to stress matters of operational efficiency, such as voting weights among the 12. Such reforms would enable the Union to continue to act effectively as it takes on new members in Eastern Europe, which is Bonn's fundamental aim.

In contrast, Mr. Lamassoure's proposal, made in an article in Le Monde Monday, would make the future membership of Poland, Hungary and other East Europe countries condi-

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Return of Nazi Documents to Germany: A Milestone (and Doubts)

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — More than 100 times a minute, 50,000 times a day, a camera shutter clicks in a windowless basement in southwest Berlin, capturing on each frame a fragment of Germany's grim past.

Thirteen camera operators labor throughout the day on what some here say may be the most ambitious microfilming project ever undertaken: the duplication of 75 million pages of Nazi personnel documents stored in a former Gestapo eavesdropping post now known as the Berlin Document Center.

The microfilmers work swiftly because on July 1 the U.S. State Department intends to relinquish custody of the original documents to the German government. The duplicates — 8 million feet of film on 38,000 rolls — will be flown to Washington this summer and deposited in the National Archives. The Justice Department keeps the right to unrestricted access to the original files.

The pages passing beneath the camera lens range from the prosaic to the sinister: Heinrich Himmler's expense accounts; Nazi Party membership card No. 899,895, belonging to Adolf Eichmann; Josef Mengele's dental records and membership sheet in the Nazi Physicians Professional Association, and Hermann Göring's suicide notes, scribbled before he swallowed cyanide in 1946.

Among the old files with contemporary relevance is that of Erich Priebke, a former SS captain now awaiting extradition in Argentina on charges of helping to murder 335 Italians in Rome's Adreatine Caves in 1944.

Returning the original documents to German custody is another milestone in the restoration of German sovereignty after a half-century of Allied occupation. But the proposed transfer has met resistance. Historians, Jewish groups and Nazi hunters have bitterly objected to the State Department's plan. They complain that restrictive German privacy laws will hamper access to the original documents, that the National Archives duplicates will not be available for at least two years and that surrendering the files is morally wrong.

"I'm reminded of the old saying that if it ain't broke, don't fix it," said Elan Steinberg, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, in a phone interview from New York. "The Berlin Document Center ain't broke right now, and I don't know why we're trying to fix it."

Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, who led hearings on the document center last month, has threatened a full debate in Congress "on Germany's Nazi past" unless Bonn and the State Department resolve the controversy.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel recently promised Jewish leaders that rules governing access to the original documents would remain in line with U.S. regulations until the National Archives duplicates are ready for viewing. U.S. Embassy officials in Bonn are trying to hammer out the details.

"This is something that has been negotiated over quite a long period of time and has been reviewed from every angle that I can imagine," said Dan Hamilton, policy adviser to Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. ambassador to Germany. "When concerns have been raised, they've been reviewed again."

Donald Kobletz, the State Department's lawyer in Berlin in the 1980s and now a private attorney here, said: "Can you tell a sovereign government, one of your closest allies, that 50 years after the war you don't really trust them to keep their own records? After getting microfilm copies, paid for by the German government? I would consider it a gratuitous irritation to our relationship that really isn't warranted."

Many of the files were seized by Allied troops driving across Germany — such as some 10.7 million Nazi Party membership cards impounded by American soldiers at a Bavarian paper mill as the SS prepared to reduce them to pulp. The cards provided useful evidence for prosecutors at the German War Crimes tribunal in Nuremburg.

Since then, the archives have proved invaluable for historians scrutinizing the Third Reich, for German officials sorting out immigration requests and for Nazi-hunters look-

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Invading Haiti Easy, Leaving Tougher, U.S. Aides Say

By Michael R. Gordon and Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American intelligence officials have concluded that a United States-led invasion to restore the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power in Haiti would succeed easily.

But they warn that it would not bring a quick end to the turmoil and violence that have swept the country, and that an international force to maintain order could be needed there for years.

The view, which represents a broad consensus among intelligence agencies and some of Father Aristide's staunchest supporters, comes as the Clinton administration is struggling to develop a plan both to return the deposed president and to create conditions so he can govern peacefully.

While President Bill Clinton is relying on economic sanctions to persuade Haiti's military leaders to leave, he has pointedly refused to rule out military force.

Pentagon officials are confident that Haiti's minimally equipped 7,500-man armed forces could easily be swept aside. A force of 650 Marines — the kind of force officials said might serve as an invasion vanguard — was sent for training to Guantánamo Bay last week.

Whether Mr. Clinton uses diplomacy or force to return the Haitian president to power, he faces the difficult task of trying to rebuild Haiti's military and political institutions while avoiding an open-ended commitment of troops.

Determined not to repeat the mistakes of Somalia, administration officials say Washington will not launch any military operation in Haiti without a firm plan for disengagement.

So far, the administration's plan for keeping the peace in Haiti after Father Aristide's return is sketchy.

Senior administration officials said Washington saw a need for a peacekeeping force of several thousand to help protect Father Aristide, retrain the Haitian military and keep order through 1995, the end of Father Aristide's term.

But the United States and its allies have not yet agreed on the exact size and duties of the peacekeeping force, oo the extent of the U.S. role or how long the force would need to stay.

Since allies are being told that the peacekeeping force would be sent in after a diplomatic solution, it is unclear which countries, if any, would be willing to send troops if Father Arisdde were returned through military action.

No military operation in Haiti without a plan for disengagement, officials say.

In addition, the United States and its allies are struggling to define some of the fundamental tasks they would face after Father Aristide's return.

In interviews and speeches in recent weeks, Mr. Clinton and his top aides have described the situation in Haiti as a serious threat to American security, implying that Father Aristide, who was elected in December 1990 with two-thirds of the vote, needed to be restored to power in a matter of months.

Mr. Clinton has cited the threat of a surge in refugees trying to come to the United States, and has said Haiti is a staging area for drug shipments.

Strobe Talbott, the deputy secretary of state, said in an interview: "It is our intention to send a very clear signal to the military and police leadership in Port-au-Prince that this situation is urgent, and at the end of the day, they'e going to be gone, and that the end of the day is not that far off." To that end, the administration has pushed for tougher and more rigorously enforced economic sanctions.

William H. Gray 3d, the administration's new special envoy for Haiti, said it was far too soon to conclude that sanctions would not be effective. The United States is pressing the Dominican Republic to seal its border with Haiti.

"The sanctions are at a level totally different than in the past," Mr. Gray said. "What we've really got to do is restore democracy. Along with that, we have to ensure that the military and police are compatible with democratic values. And we've got to bring economic growth and the prospect of hope. All three have to be done together."

But some analysts contend that the economic sanctions will backfire by raising the general level of misery in Haiti, the poorest county in the hemisphere, unleashing a new flood of refugees and putting pressure on the administration to take military action.

Even some administration officials are skeptical that sanctions will work in the months that Washington seems to have allotted for the military rulers to be removed.

Italian Neofascist Snubbed in Brussels

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — A Belgian representative complained angrily on Monday about the presence of a member of Italy's National Alliance at a meeting of European Union telecommunications ministers and said he would have no contact with officials from a party with neofascist roots.

The official, Elio di Rupo, Belgium's deputy prime minister and telecommunications minister, said he would avoid all personal, bilateral contact with the Italian deputy prime minister and telecommunications minister, Giuseppe Tatarella, one of five members of the neofascist-led National Alliance in the new Italian government.

In a statement to other telecommunications ministers at the start of the meeting, Mr. di Rupo said it was the first time in the history of the union that a government had sent to Brussels a minister with political roots in the Italian fascism of the 1930s and 1940s.

"This reality is too important to be trivialized," said Mr. di Rupo, the son of an Italian immigrant to Belgium.

European Union officials said Mr. Tatarella responded by reaffirming his party's commitment to liberty, democracy and respect for others without regard to nationality, religion or sex. He also said he respected the right of Mr. di Rupo to have doubts.

Mr. Tatarella said his party represented a democratic movement on the right of the political spectrum, not a counter movement to those values. "Judge us on our behavior and on the policies that we follow," a diplomat quoted Mr. Tatarella as saying.

"The National Alliance has no links with fascism," Mr. Tatarella said. "Its members beloog to the political right, democratically formed. They are not fascists."

Four National Alliance members in the coalition cabinet of Italy's new prime minister, Silvio Berlusconi.

Mr. di Rupo said he was not worried that the party could hurt Italy, which he called a democratic country, but he said the example of rightist members in Italy's cabinet could have more dangerous consequences in less stable countries.

In another development, the leader of the federalist Northern League, Umberto Bossi, a member of the coalition, suggested on Monday that tough action should be taken to limit Mr. Berlusconi's media interests.

"Our next battle will be on antitrust legislation," Mr. Bossi said at a campaign rally for the June 12 European Parliament election. "We'll see in six months' time whether there is still someone who can manipulate news in this country as there is now." The prime minister owns three national television channels. *(AP, Reuters)*

2 Hurt in Attacks In Hamburg on Turkish Targets

Reuters

HAMBURG — Two people were hurt in arson attacks against Turkish targets in Hamburg, the police said Mooday, a day after the anniversary of a neo-Nazi firebombing in which five Turks died.

A Hamburg police spokesman said the attackers hurled firebombs into a Turkish restaurant and into two Turkish cultural centers shortly after midnight.

The two injured people were in the restaurant, and one of them was taken to hospital to be treated for burns. No one was hurt in the other attacks.

The spokesman said that police suspected that the incidents were part of a clash between "left-wing and right-wing" Turks and that there was no indication of a racist or neo-Nazi motive.

Ricardo Mazalan/The Associated Press

Backers of Mr. Pastrana in a peaceful demonstration Monday in Bogota. Troops were on alert, but there was no violence.

2 Moderates to Vie in Colombia Runoff

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Two moderates will face each other in a June 19 runoff election for the presidency of Colombia, after nearly complete returns were counted on Mooday.

In Colombia's most peaceful election in recent memory, voters on Sunday reduced a crowded field of 18 to Ernesto Samper Pizano, a Liberal, and Andres Pastrana Arango, a Conservative. With 97 percent of the vote in, Mr. Samper had won 45.2 percent to Mr. Pastrana's 44.9 percent.

"This was much more *tranquilo* than we had expected," said Colombia's defense minister, Rafael Pardo Rueda. He had stationed troops at nearly all of the 47,000 polling places.

The elections marked a return to Colombia's century-old tradition of two-party politics and an eclipse of the M-19 Democratic Alliance.

Antonio Navarro Wolff, the candidate of this former guerrilla group, polled less than 4 percent of the vote, well below the 13 percent he won in Colombia's last presidential elections in 1990.

"What happened to Navarro is typical of Colombian politics," said Vicente Torrijos, an international studies professor here. "As a political outsider, he had a certain mystique. Then he started to run his movement along nondemocratic lines. As health minister, he fell into patronage politics."

The M-19 will retain a residual force for the next three weeks as Colombia's two presidential candidates compete for endorsements leading up to the runoff.

On issues pertaining to the United States, both Mr. Samper and Mr. Pastrana maintain essentially identical positions.

Both have vowed to negotiate Colombia's entry into the North American Free Trade Association by 1998, the end of the new president's term.

On Colombia's cocaine trade, both candidates have vowed to maintain the current policy of negotiating with cartel leaders to surrender in plea bargains. Neither supports changing Colombia's constitution to allow the extradition of suspected drug traffickers to the United States for trial.

Surveys showed that fighting the drug trade was not a priority for Colombian voters. Colombians will be looking at the candidates' capacity to reduce unemployment, poverty and violent crime and make peace with the guerrillas.

WORLD BRIEFS

Rightist Fires Shot Near Hosokawa

TOKYO (WP) — A rightist nationalist fired a single gunshot near former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa in a hotel lobby Monday, but Mr. Hosokawa was unhurt.

The police and members of the "SP," Japan's equivalent of the Secret Service, immediately arrested the assailant. Press reports said the man told the police that he was angry over Mr. Hosokawa's apologies last year for Japan's aggression in World War II, and over Mr. Hosokawa's inability to end Japan's long-running recession.

The assailant was identified as Masakatsu Nozoe, 52, said to be a member of a nationalist fringe group which maintains that Japan was in the right when it invaded East Asian countries and attacked the United States. Such organizations were furious last year when Mr. Hosokawa declared Japan "the aggressor" in the war and apologized to the victims of Japanese attacks and conquest.

Russia Confirms Missile Retargeting

MOSCOW (AP) — Russia and the United States are no longer aiming nuclear missiles at each other's territory, a leader in the Russian Parliament affirmed Monday during a meeting with members of the U.S. Senate.

The declaration by Sergei Yusheenkov, who heads the Defense Committee of the State Duma, the lower house, was later amplified in a Foreign Ministry statement.

The U.S.-Russian agreement to stop aiming long-range nuclear missiles at each other was reached during President Bill Clinton's visit to Moscow in January. It was later joined by Britain.

Mandela to Continue Amnesty Talks

PRETORIA (AP) — President Nelson Mandela stepped up efforts to reassure whites about their future in black-led South Africa on Monday, announcing negotiations with two conservative parties.

Despite recent warnings that he was being too generous in forgiving political violence, Mr. Mandela said talks would continue on whether whites accused in a pre-election terrorist bombing spree that killed 21 people might be granted amnesty.

Speaking to reporters after a meeting with the Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg, Mr. Mandela said his government, the Conservative Party and the Freedom Front would meet soon to discuss demands by some whites for a homeland within South Africa. Mr. Hartzenberg boycotted the first South African elections to include blacks, but last week for the first time endorsed further talks and seemed to give up his original goal of a completely independent white territory.

Hong Kong Defends Ban on 2 Exiles

HONG KONG (AP) — Governor Chris Patten on Monday defended the government's decision to bar two exiled Chinese scholars living in the United States from attending a democracy seminar in Hong Kong.

Without naming the scholars, Mr. Patten told reporters that at "sensitive moments" the government should not allow people to use the colony to criticize what is happening elsewhere.

The two scholars, Ruan Ming and Li Binyan, told seminar organizers last week that British consular officials in New York informed them that their visa applications had been rejected. Last week, the Hong Kong government warned exiled Chinese dissidents not to use the colony as a "base for subversion against" China.

UN Warns on Spread of Smoking

GENEVA (Reuters) — The World Health Organization warned on Monday that 10 million people would die annually from smoking within three decades unless its spread in developing countries and among young women were stopped.

In a report marking its annual May 31 "World No Tobacco Day," the United Nations body urged governments, particularly in Asia and Latin America, to follow the example of some industrialized states and ban cigarette advertising and tobacco industry sponsorship of sports and cultural events.

At present, 3 million people, 30 percent of them in poorer countries, died yearly from diseases caused by smoking. "But unless there is a significant fall in current trends of tobacco consumption, this figure is expected to rise to 10 million a year in the 2020s or 2030s, 7 million of them in developing countries," the report said.

Shelling Interrupts a Lull in Yemen

ADEN, Yemen (AFP) — Sporadic artillery duels on Monday broke an uneasy calm along the front lines in Yemen's four-week civil war, military officials said here.

Fighting has died down since Sunday along an arc west, north, and east of the southern stronghold of Aden, they said. Forces loyal to Ali Salem Baid fired two Scud missiles earlier Sunday at the north in retaliation for what they charged was a northern missile attack, officials said.

It was not clear if the lull was linked to preparations for a possible new northern offensive or intensive diplomatic efforts to seek a cease-fire in the conflict, which broke out on May 5.

Correction

A sentence in a D-Day article by Frank Schirrmacher in the Monday issue, "'Hollywood Hegemony' at Issue as Germans Again Debate Identity," should have read: "A powerful current in traditional German culture, which went along with the concept of 'Sonderwege,' or 'special ways,' that exposed Germans to so many excesses in the first half of this century, has survived the postwar decades as if it had been in hibernation."

England Gets 'In the Mood' for D-Day Week

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — Up on the stage, the orchestra swung into the old Glenn Miller tune "In the Mood," and the floor at The Royal Albert Hall began to fill with dancers, graying English men and women mostly, some wearing the carefully tailored brown tunics of World War II U.S. Army officers, others the dark blue kit of British naval commanders.

Above the arena, overage soldiers in the white helmets, brown boots and white puttees of U.S. Army MP's stood stiffly at the doors, playing their part to the tee, while women wearing pillbox hats circled the dance floor, carrying trays piled high with sugared doughnuts.

"As hard as times were, it was such a wonderful atmosphere in those days," said Violet Wright, a 68-year-old London woman, her toe tapping out the swing rhythm as she took in the scene, a staged reconstruction of a wartime London servicemen's canteen.

She paused then, and added: "But things were so different back then, too, weren't they? England used to be like a big international firm, and now, well, sometimes it seems as if the country has just gone into liquidation."

It's D-Day minus six, 50 years later, and as Britain prepares this week to celebrate and commemorate the anniversary of the landings, much of the nation seems as if it has fallco into a kind of misty time warp, swept back a half-century on a tide of nostalgia and melancholy, a strange journey colored by memories of hard times and hard victories, as well as recollections of an England that has been lost and can never be regained.

"D-Day foreshadowed not simply the utter defeat of Germany and the long march across a humiliated and occupied France," wrote The Guardian, a London newspaper, in an essay last week, "but also the humbling of British pretensions to remain a great and imperial power."

Indeed, after bravely holding out alone against the Nazis, Britain was effectively occupied by a friendly American expeditionary force in the months before the D-Day invasion. The wartime memories of most Britons even now are colored and shaped by those early contacts with the invading Yanks, and their imported appetites for everything from cold beer and hot dogs to hot jazz.

Inside the Royal Albert Hall, George Ward, a retired, 69-year-old teacher from West London and fan of 1940s dance music, remembered the Americans in London. "They were wonderful, and we couldn't have done it without them," he said. "But while the invasion was a great Allied victory, it was also Britain's final moment of world importance. After the war, well, we lost our empire and, truth be told, we haven't adjusted too well since then."

As the anniversary of the D-Day landings has approached, Britain itself has appeared at times unable to decide exactly how it should go about marking the occasioo. Last month, for example, several British veterans' organizations railed at the government of Prime Minister John Major, attacking a government-sponsored schedule of events that included Spam fritter cooking contests as both demeaning and trivial.

The government promised to put more emphasis on commemoration rather than celebration, although most of the British veterans, like the Americans who have crossed the ocean to join them, so far seem more interested in just getting together, finding their old mates and sharing memories.

In Southampton, the southern coastal port where the invading armada set out 50 years ago for the Normandy beaches, more than a thousand veterans assembled Friday, wearing their combat medals on their jackets and standing in the spring sunshine to be reviewed by Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh.

The veterans' passion for the past has fueled a seemingly unquenchable demand for World War II nostalgia, and a booming cottage industry in books, videos, music, fashion and magazines devoted to the period.

The program at the Royal Albert Hall on Sunday night was sponsored by Britain at War, a London World War II theme museum, and drew nearly 1,000 guests, who paid $37 apiece to dance to two 1940s-era bands, one of which was conducted by John Miller, the nephew of Glenn Miller.

"Busy? Have I been busy?" hollered Mr. Miller, wearing a vintage U.S. officer's uniform, just like his Uncle Glenn, and yelling to be heard over the band's music. "Two days off since May 1, and that's only because of a scheduling glitch. People here can't get enough of the wartime."

For several weeks, towns across the south of England, the staging area for the huge invasion force, have been gearing up for the anniversary. Local radio stations have been giving over entire programs to interviews with veterans, to recall their memories of the invasion. Trees have been planted and plaques unveiled. In Dorset, the local museum is running an exhibition on civilian life during the war years. In Weymouth, the downtown theater is showing World War II newsreels.

In Salisbury, there was a garden party Monday at Wilton House, where the Allies carried out the final planning for the invasion, and Sunday night there was a remembrance concert inside the Salisbury Cathedral, where hundreds gathered to sing Lili Marlene and watch former Prime Minister Edward Heath, war medals glinting on his chest, conduct the Royal Air Force Band.

Outside the Royal Albert Hall, there were jeeps draped with camouflage netting, and searchlights piercing the spring sky. They had been set up by Blitz, a suburban London group that caters everything.

Inside the hall, Margaret Whiting, the singer, was on stage, singing "Moonlight in Vermont," and Betty Ilsley was in the audience, sitting with her husband thinking of times that used to be. "I wouldn't want to live through the war again," she said, "but at least then, England felt like it was one big family where people looked after one another. We could use that spirit again."

Teenager Seized Over Shooting of German Tourists

Reuters

RIVERSIDE, California — The police have arrested a 17-year-old in connection with the murder of a German tourist and the wounding of her husband at a mountain lookout in southern California, officials said Monday.

The teenager, whose name was not made public because of his age, was captured Sunday in West Valley, Utah, a suburb of Salt Lake City, investigators said.

"We do believe him to be the shooter in this case," the Riverside County sheriff, Cois Byrd, was quoted as saying.

Two other suspects were arrested last week in the shooting death of Gisela Pfleger, 62, and the wounding of her husband, Klaus Pfleger, 64.

They were attacked May 16 after they pulled their rental car off a road at a scenic lookout in the San Jacinto Mountains near Idyllwild, southeast of Los Angeles.

The suspects arrested Wednesday, identified by investigators as Xou Yang, 19, and Khamchan Ketsouvannasane, 19, are being held on charges of murder, attempted murder and robbery.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Emirates Ease Visa Requirements

DUBAI (Reuters) — The United Arab Emirates will give visa-free entry to Gulf-based businessmen and high-earning professionals for up to a month, according to rules that come into effect on June 1, the official Emirates News Agency said Monday.

The rule applies to nationals of major Western countries and Japan who have lived in one of the six Gulf Cooperation Council states for more than a year. It also covers all foreign businessmen, accountants, doctors and engineers and their families who have lived for more than 12 months in United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and Qatar. The rule was promoted by Dubai, which wants to ease entry rules to help boost trade, tourism and regional exhibitions and conferences.

The no-visa rule applies to all citizens of the United States, the European Union, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and British passport holders from Hong Kong regardless of whether they belong to one of the professions listed.

The French Transport Ministry confirmed Monday that the government will allow British airlines to offer four flights daily between London and Paris's Orly airport starting June 13. *(Related article, Page 11) (AP)*

Slovakia has opened a new passenger railroad spur at its border with Poland, cutting travel time, it was announced Monday in Bratislava. The 22-kilometer (13.6-mile) link on a direct north-south route will cut the travel distance by about 70 kilometers (43 miles). *(Reuters)*

New Delhi recorded its highest temperature in 50 years on Monday as the mercury hit 46 degrees Centigrade (115 degrees Fahrenheit), the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported. *(Reuters)*

Unions claiming to represent more than half of the pilots and mechanics of Air Inter, the French domestic airline, scheduled a 24-hour strike for Thursday, but management said all flights would go ahead. The strike is to protest the planned deregulation of Europe's airways, which they fear will cut jobs. *(AFP)*

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THE AMERICAS / REMEMBERING SECRETS

CIA Spy's Memory Slips on a Crucial Date

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Among the double agents that Aldrich Hazen Ames, the former CIA officer, has admitted exposing to Moscow was Oleg Gordievsky, the KGB's one-time top officer in London and the most important Soviet spy ever recruited by MI5, Britain's security service.

Problem is, Mr. Ames cannot say exactly when he told Moscow about Mr. Gordievsky.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation had concluded it was on June 13, 1985, when Mr. Ames turned over to a Soviet Embassy employee in Washington an envelope containing a list of code-names or other identifying clues for all the Soviet citizens he knew were in the pay of the Central Intelligence Agency or allied governments.

The FBI fixed on that date using photographic, electronic and other surveillance records that are supposed to have recorded all those who visited the Soviet Embassy, sources said.

But the FBI did not consult with Mr. Gordievsky or read the book that he wrote in 1990, the sources said. In the book, Mr. Gordievsky said he was mysteriously ordered back to Moscow from London on May 17, 1985, four weeks before the FBI has Mr. Ames turning over his list. Mr. Gordievsky also wrote that on May 27, 1985, he was drugged, interrogated by KGB officials in the Soviet Union and "directly accused of working for the British."

Mr. Ames has said he cannot remember the date he passed the envelope, but during an interview last month placed it "some months" after March 1985. Neither MI5 nor the CIA wants it proven that Mr. Ames was not the one who informed on Mr. Gordievsky because that would suggest another, still undiscovered double agent inside either American or British intelligence agencies.

The FBI has been asked to review its finding.

Mr. Gordievsky himself announced after Mr. Ames's arrest that he believed it was Mr. Ames who turned him in. "He has the blood of a dozen officers on his hands," Mr. Gordievsky wrote in an article in March. "He would have had my blood, too, had I not managed to escape before the KGB had any evidence, other than Ames's tip-off, against me."

Some British intelligence officials, although accepting the CIA's apology, have come to believe that Mr. Gordievsky was uncovered by the KGB's own counterintelligence work and that Mr. Ames's information only confirmed an existing suspicion.

Motivated by his realization that the Soviet Union was a stagnant, corrupt society, Mr. Gordievsky agreed to spy for British intelligence in 1974 while working as a KGB political intelligence officer in Copenhagen. He rose steadily in the KGB in Moscow and arrived in London in 1982. Three years later, he was named chief of the KGB's station in the British capital.

His information gave top leaders in London and Washington what one former high-ranking CIA official called "an amazing look inside the Kremlin."

From London, Mr. Gordievsky would report on gossip he gathered and conversations he had with visiting Soviet officials and KGB officers. His reports covered China, Nicaragua, even the United States. The information he conveyed about the internal workings of the Kremlin "went way beyond any reporting we were getting," the former CIA official said.

Only a handful of top CIA officials knew the material was coming from a KGB source in London and from an individual senior enough to assume charge on occasion of the Soviet Embassy there. Mr. Ames, along with a handful of other officers in the CIA operations directorate, was able to determine that MI5's source came from the KGB station in London.

According to Mr. Gordievsky, he was unexpectedly recalled to Moscow in a cable he received May 17, 1985, saying that he would be formally appointed head of the KGB's London operation and that two Politburo members wanted to talk to him. When he arrived in Moscow on May 19, he found his apartment had been searched.

For a week, nothing happened. Then he was taken in a KGB dacha outside Moscow for a lavish lunch that included large amounts of liquor. After the meal he felt drugged.

He was then subjected to sharp questioning for the rest of the day, including accusations he had become a British agent. He denied the charges and maintained his innocence.

Mr. Gordievsky was released, but he was told he would not be allowed to serve outside the Soviet Union again. He was relieved of duties and told he had to report to KGB headquarters for a new assignment on Aug. 3, 1985. Mr. Gordievsky wrote in his book that he believed the Soviets were waiting to see if they could catch him secretly meeting with MI5 agents.

On July 19, without giving notice to his family, Mr. Gordievsky and MI5 agents carried out a bold escape plan. He was picked up by agents on a street outside Moscow while jogging with a KGB guard just yards away. He was smuggled out of Russia through a route that remains secret.

Mr. Ames said that after turning over his envelope with the agents' names in mid-1985, he heard nothing from the Soviets until September. As he recalled during an interview last month, a Soviet Embassy official "passed me a written message in which they expressed their gratitude and they said they had put aside $2 million for me."

"I was surprised and shocked at the magnitude of that," he said.

One former intelligence official said Mr. Gordievsky's escape convinced the Soviets that he was working for the British and thus assured Moscow that in Mr. Ames they had found the double agent they had always been seeking.

William Wilson Lewis Jr./The Associated Press

Khalid Abdul Muhammad being helped by his aides after he was shot in Riverside, California.

Ex-Farrakhan Aide Wounded

Crowd Batters Black Attacker After California Speech

By Tom Gorman
and Psyche Pascual
Los Angeles Times Service

RIVERSIDE, California — An outspoken minister of the Nation of Islam, Khalid Abdul Muhammad, was shot by a man whom police described as a former member of the black Muslim group.

Mr. Muhammad, 43, was struck in the left leg by at least one of five or six shots from a 9mm handgun, officials said. He was in satisfactory condition on Monday at Riverside Community Hospital, according to an associate.

Two Nation of Islam bodyguards were also wounded. Caliph Sadiq, 33, was in satisfactory condition with a wound in the upper right back.

Another guard, Varnado Puckett, 34, was shot three times. He was in serious condition, undergoing surgery at Riverside General Hospital.

The gunman — wearing the dark suit, white shirt and bow tie "characteristic of what his security people were wearing," said a University of California, Riverside, spokesman — stepped from a crowd of some 50 people outside the auditorium where Mr. Muhammad had just spoken Sunday and fired from 5 to 10 feet away.

The gunman was severely beaten by the crowd, some of whom reportedly shouted, "He works for the Jews." Mr. Muhammad was dismissed as an aide to the Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, after making anti-Semitic remarks last year.

The police plucked the bloodied man from the angry crowd and put him in a police car until he could be taken away by ambulance. He was identified on Monday as James Edward Bess, 49, of Seattle, who was expelled from the Nation of Islam three years ago.

A Muhammad friend who was standing on the auditorium steps next to him when he was shot said that someone had just asked him to compare the struggle of Latinos with those of African Americans.

"The last thing I remember him saying was, 'The same dog that bit you, bit me.'" said the friend.

"After that, just pop, pop, pop, pop, pop. It was so close," he said. "I just took my daughter and hit the ground. I heard a bullet echo in my ear, and I could smell gunpowder."

In the chaos after the shooting, he said, several young black men attacked some white people who had rushed to the scene, but others who had been at the speech intervened.

Members of the Fruit of Islam, the Nation of Islam's security contingent, carried the wounded Mr. Muhammad back through the building to a car and hurried him to the hospital.

A photographer said angry supporters beat the gunman as the police tried to stop them.

"They were just kicking and stomping him in the head," he said. "That's where the pandemonium was. They dragged the shooter out by the nape of his neck, blood dripping. People were still trying to get their kicks in. The police were trying to protect him. And the people wouldn't let him get out."

A student who attended the speech, saw the suspect later, "a bloodied head, and propped up" in the back of the police car.

Under intense security that included pat-downs and bag searches and a hefty presence of police, campus security and Fruit of Islam, nearly 450 people had entered the Student Recreation Center to hear Mr. Muhammad.

During the speech, about 70 protesters picketed silently outside, among them Jewish and Roman Catholic students.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

'Little More Time' on Health

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration insists that Representative Dan Rostenkowski's legal troubles will not stop the "real momentum" toward passing a health-care reform bill this year. But a ranking congressional Democrat acknowledged that "it will take a little more time."

Mr. Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has until Tuesday to decide whether to accept a plea bargain agreement or risk indictment on federal corruption charges. Under Democratic caucus rules, if he is indicted he would have to step down as chairman of his committee.

He has denied any wrongdoing and is thought to be ready to fight the charges, which include taking illegal cash payments from the House post office and putting people on his office payroll who did not work.

"It is my understanding that they asked him to plead guilty to charges he's not even familiar with," said Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York, the senior Democrat on the committee.

Mr. Rangel told ABC News that he thought Mr. Rostenkowski was "going to go to trial."

If so, Mr. Rangel said, "it would take a little longer and all of us would have to pick up more of our weight" in order to get the health care bill passed.

"It could be that the president may have to get involved," he said. "But we'll move ahead. Will we need extra help? Will we need a little more time? I think so, but we're going to do it."

But a Republican member of the committee, Representative Rick Santorum of Pennsylvania, said that without Mr. Rostenkowski as chairman, "we may in fact get a bipartisan coalition put together."

"Without the chairman," he said, "there we have a great opportunity to make sure the American public gets the kind of health insurance they want." *(AP)*

Giving Back $9,000 Bonus

WASHINGTON — The No. 2 executive at the Social Security Administration has decided to return a $9,256 bonus he received after about three months on the job.

The Social Security principal deputy commissioner, Lawrence H. Thompson, "voluntarily decided" to return the money, the agency's commissioner, Shirley Chater, told a Senate subcommittee.

Several House and Senate members had raised questions about Mr. Thompson's award and Social Security's decision to spend $32 million on employee bonuses last year. More than two-thirds of the agency's 65,000 employees received the bonuses.

She told the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on human services that Mr. Thompson's award was based on his work at Social Security and his "exemplary performance" at the General Accounting Office for the nine months he served there before transferring agencies. Mr. Thompson's bonus, she said, "seemed an appropriate action at the time."

But she said she and Mr. Thompson "both understand the sensitivity and concern that has been expressed regarding the fact the award was paid" by Social Security. *(WP)*

Christopher Saigon Visit?

WASHINGTON — Speculation is growing in Washington that Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher will make a groundbreaking visit to Vietnam this summer.

Mr. Christopher is scheduled to travel to Bangkok on July 26 for the annual meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian States. Nothing has been announced, but he may go to Hanoi before or after that meeting. The United States announced recently that it had finished arrangements to set up a liaison office in Hanoi.

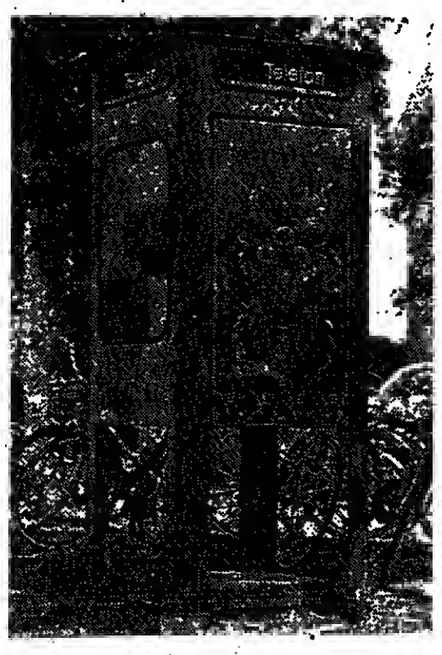
Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord is about to go to Vietnam, and there is speculation that among his responsibilities is to make preparations for a visit by Mr. Christopher. If Mr. Christopher does make the trip, he would be in position to open up the new liaison office himself. *(LAT)*

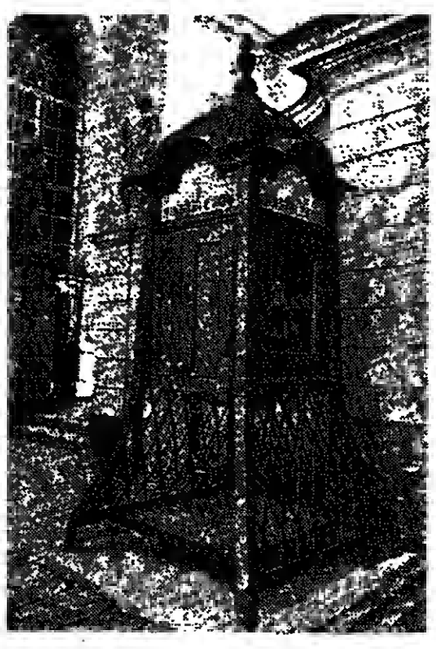
Quote/Unquote

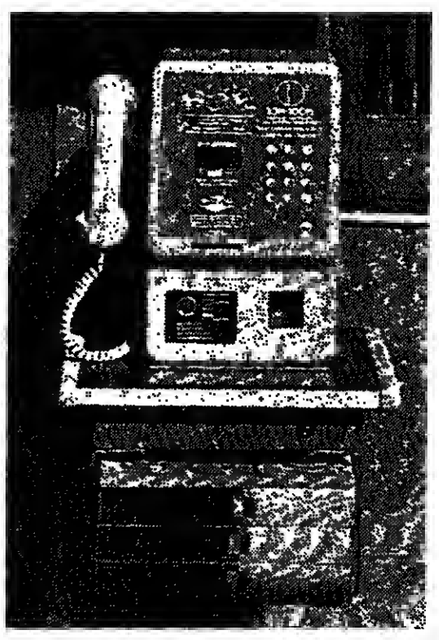
W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, on the president's trip to Europe to celebrate the 50th anniversary of D-Day: "Let me emphasize this: This should not be seen as a victory over Germany and over Italy. I think the president will be trying to make it clear that we are not celebrating the defeat of certain nations; we are celebrating the victory of an idea, a liberating idea, of democracy." *(LAT)*

Away From Politics

- **Michael Fay**, the American teenager whose caning for vandalism in Singapore sparked a protest by the U.S. government, spent his 19th birthday in prison Monday but could not receive visitors or presents, his mother said.
- **Most high school graduates** planning to go work are offered the same low wages, part-time hours and work as in the after-school jobs they held as students. In 1993, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports, nearly a quarter of high school graduates who did not go on to college were still unemployed in October, compared with 21 percent of each year's graduates in the 1980s and 16 percent in the 1970s.
- **A 16-year-old girl** was sexually assaulted on the floor of a teen dance club by six young men as a crowd stood by and watched, the police in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, said.
- **Los Angeles gang members** have have pulled off a string of brazen robberies in Las Vegas casinos in the last three months — storming into casinos, rifling the cashier's cages and making off with tens of thousands of dollars in a matter of seconds. *NYT, AP, AFP*







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In Crimea, Hail to the Chiefs

Two Sides Claim Power in Autonomy Fight

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

SIMFEROPOL, Ukraine — Two men who both claim to be the chief of law enforcement of Crimea sit in the same government office building. They use separate entrances and act as if the other does not exist. A sign at the front door says the Crimean Interior Ministry.

Last week, workers hastily erected a large plaque over the rear entrance declaring the building the Ukrainian Interior Ministry's department in Crimea.

It is perhaps the oddest episode in the war of nerves over how far Crimea will go to gain autonomy from Ukraine. Valeri Kuznetsov, the man appointed interior minister by the president of Crimea two months ago, controls the 15,000-man police force. But two weeks ago, the president of Ukraine ordered Ivan Kolomytsev, the former head of the local KGB, to replace Mr. Kuznetsov. The 1,000 members of the department's security force answer to Mr. Kolomytsev.

Both men are waiting for politicians in Moscow, Simferopol, and Kiev to settle the stand-off. The wait is not always serene.

"If anything happens here," Mr. Kuznetsov warned somewhat melodramatically, "there could be war."

There has been no shooting, but Crimea's showdown over independence has put politicians on edge.

Crimea had been a part of Russia until Nikita S. Khrushchev gave it to Ukraine in 1954. Since the Soviet Union dissolved, and particularly since the Ukrainian economy began to collapse, most of Crimea's population, which is 70 percent Russian, has been clamoring to rejoin a Russia they feel they had never really left. Even some Crimeans of Ukrainian descent say they want to shake loose from the economically devastated republic.

But pan-Slavic nationalism frightens the Crimean Tatars, Muslims who had dominated the region until the 18th century, when they were subdued by Russia and made subjects. They were brutally deported by Stalin 50 years ago. With help from the Ukrainian government, they have been returning and resettling and now make up more than 10 percent of the population. They campaigned against Yuri Meshkov, the Crimean president, and are now siding with Kiev in the dispute over Crimea's status.

"Russia wants to be heir to all the property of the former Soviet Union," said Mustafa Jemilev, the leader of the Crimean Tatars, who fears that Russian nationalists will trample Tatar rights. "But it doesn't want to accept responsibility for its moral debts."

The stalemate began on May 20, when the Crimean Parliament resurrected a 1992 constitution that would in effect give the peninsula greater autonomy from Kiev. The Ukrainian president, Leonid I. Kravchuk, ordered Crimea to reverse itself or face dire though unspecified consequences. So far, Crimea's Parliament and Mr. Meshkov, elected on separatist platforms, have refused to turn back.

Fearing a show of force, a delegation of Crimean deputies traveled to Kiev this week. Ukrainian deputies are expected to continue those discussions in Crimea. Three days of high-level talks in Moscow on dividing up the Black Sea fleet, based in Sevastopol, were also adjourned for further contemplation.

For all the ado, many citizens say they are calm, even cheerful.

Tension can be detected only in the center of the capital, where *Ukrainian national guardsmen* are on patrol. As if to counter them, Crimean Cossacks, wearing traditional czarist army uniforms and carrying whips, stage a daily, symbolic vigil on the Parliament steps against Ukrainian attack. Some officers steel themselves for the task with early morning champagne.

Clusters of old Russian pensioners, mostly retired low-level Soviet functionaries, have also been gathering every day in front of the Parliament building, shouting pro-Russian slogans and muttering curses against Mr. Kravchuk.

To the dismay of the more fervent Crimean nationalists, President Boris N. Yeltsin has stayed largely aloof from the current impasse, saying it is a Ukrainian affair.

Crimeans complain that the Ukrainian economy is dragging down their own, and in fact, Crimea's rising prices and low salaries echo those in Ukraine. But one-fourth of the Crimean population lives on government pensions. The peninsula receives far more in subsidies from Kiev than it pays in taxes.

Among Crimeans, it is an article of faith that Mr. Kravchuk is trying to provoke a confrontation as a pretext to cancel coming elections, which they say he is likely to lose.

But domestic politics plays a part in Crimea's actions as well.

Mr. Meshkov had been counting on nationalist fervor to keep Parliament, which is composed mostly of nationalists and Communists, united even over his economic reform programs.

Chechens Blame Moscow for Blast

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Authorities in the breakaway Caucasus province of Chechnya held Moscow responsible on Monday for what was apparently an attempt to assassinate their president, Dzhokhar Dudayev, news reports said.

Mr. Dudayev escaped injury when a roadside bomb exploded near the Chechen capital of Grozny on Friday as his motorcade was driving past. The blast killed Interior Minister Magomed Eldiyev, his deputy and their driver.

Mr. Dudayev's wife and 11-year-old son were wounded in the blast.

Ivekic Patarak/Reuters

IT WORKS — A Bosnian Serbian soldier testing a heavy machine gun in the town of Brcko.

'Sarajevo' Candidate List Pulls Out Of European Parliament Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Bernard-Henri Lévy announced Monday that he and other intellectuals were pulling out of the race for the European Parliament but would continue their crusade for the Bosnian government.

The campaign had threatened the mainstream leftist Socialist Party with disarray.

The 87-member list of candidates titled "Europe Begins in Sarajevo," Mr. Lévy said in a communiqué, "will not go to a vote" in the elections June 12. The withdrawal came just three days after the group filed its candidacy with great fanfare to press for a lifting of the arms embargo against the Muslim-led Bosnian government in its war with Serbian militias.

The list was expected to draw votes from the Socialists, already reeling from their debacle in legislative elections last year and trying to gear up for presidential elections next spring.

After a meeting ending early Monday morning, the group's leaders decided that their effort in raising the Bosnia issue had "achieved the potential effect in the European election." The list was "taken into a political game unworthy of the cause it is defending," the communiqué said, noting that the "intent was never to build a party or to substitute existing parties."

The group, however, remained neutral and did not throw its support behind any party after noting support from both the left and right to lift the arms embargo. *(AP, AFP)*

BELGRADE: *What Embargo?*

Continued from Page 1

new hyperinflation," said Ljubomir Madjar, an economist.

Up to now, however, predictions that the Avramovic program would amount to no more than a tenuous conjuring trick have proved unfounded. Instead, two essential changes have taken place.

Farmers and industries that were hoarding inventory while inflation soared have now brought their goods to the market and resumed production. And people have been encouraged by interest rates to bring into circulation some of the untold millions of Deutsche marks stashed under mattresses during decades of intermittent inflation in Yugoslavia.

Randenko Vidakovic, a retired engineer in Novi Sad, north of Belgrade, said he had 100,000 German marks saved in his home — a nest egg that enabled him to survive when the value of his monthly pension fell to about two marks by last December, scarcely enough to buy a liter of milk. "Of course life is still expensive," he added, "but our confidence has been restored."

Western diplomats say they have no idea how many German marks are hidden in homes or continue to be remitted by Yugoslav workers overseas, but it seems clear they are a decisive cushion against social upheaval.

Mr. Milosevic seems to be oozing confidence. When he visited Novi Sad last week, he was rapturously received as he declared, "Maybe the cows around here are producing more milk out of spite at international trade sanctions."

The government's economic program has clearly been bolstered by a severe fraying of the embargo. Everything from gasoline to L.A. Gear shoes is now available at a price, and businessmen say that countries including Ukraine, Russia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece are places where deals can be done.

"Everyone understands money," said Vlastimir Grujic, whose recently opened clothes boutique is doing a thriving trade in Rifle jeans from America, Samoa sandals from Italy and other imports.

A Western diplomat here said neighboring countries that had suffered from the embargo had simply tired of it. "Tightening sanctions would be easy," he said. "Give a billion dollars to Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria to compensate them for lost income and tell them to police the borders better."

The crucial question is how far a domestic market of 10 million can continue to sustain the recovery and whether borders will continue to become more porous, so even industrial goods like steel and cars can get out.

For without a more buoyant economy, and the higher tax receipts and greater hard-currency earnings it would bring, even Mr. Avramovic might not be able to balance the budget.

At the very least, however, Mr. Milosevic has clearly bought time with the new economic program, and is not in a position where sanctions will compel him to seek peace in Bosnia. In this sense, the embargo appears to have fallen far short of its objectives.

Bosnia Coalition Keeps Pressure On Serbian Foes

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's allied Muslims and Croats put pressure on their Serbian foes on the front lines on Monday and at a political gathering in Sarajevo called to cement their federation by choosing its leaders.

The warring parties have been invited to Geneva by the United Nations on Thursday and Friday for talks on an overall cease-fire. But widespread, sporadic shelling and fighting were reported on Monday, particularly in central and northern Bosnia.

The result of the renewed Croat-Muslim alliance has been government offensives on several fronts, launched in the hope of taking back some Serb-held territory Muslims and Croats want as part of their federation.

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Ex-Japan Minister Given Jail

Construction Unit Paid Him Bribes

Reuters

TOKYO — A former minister in the Japanese cabinet was fined and sentenced on Monday to three years in jail for his part in a construction-industry scandal, a court official said.

The official at the Tokyo district court said Fumio Abe, former director-general of the Hokkaido and Okinawa Development Agency, received the prison sentence and a 90 million yen ($865,000) fine for taking bribes from the steel frame maker Kyowa Co.

He said that the court found Mr. Abe was guilty of accepting cash bribes from the firm in 1989 and 1990 while he was a cabinet minister, in return for giving Kyowa favorable treatment in construction projects on his home island of Hokkaido.

Mr. Abe, 71, who pleaded not guilty, is believed to have repaid to Kyowa 160 million yen of the 630 million yen in an apparent attempt to win a suspended sentence.

He is the first member of Parliament to receive an unsuspended prison sentence since former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was sentenced to four years in prison and fined 500 million yen for his part in the Lockheed bribery scandal in 1983.

Mr. Tanaka died before serving out his sentence.

At Mr. Abe's trial, Judge Toshio Yamada said, "It was a grave crime that further spurred the Japanese people's growing distrust of politics."

The court found that Kyowa's vice-president, Goro Moriguchi, paid Mr. Abe for information in connection with the firm's resort development plans in Hokkaido and als for help in allowing Kyowa to join a stadium project in Sapporo.

Arrested in early 1992, Mr. Abe admitted to having received the cash from Mr. Moriguchi, but he insisted the money was a political donation. He said he had never been asked for favors in return.

A year ago Mr. Moriguchi was found guilty of fraud and of bribing Mr. Abe in connection with a number of bogus business transactions. He was sentenced to serve five and a half years.

News reports on Monday said Mr. Abe had appealed the verdict and was released on bail of 60 million yen.

The Associated Press

Fumio Abe entering the Tokyo court for sentencing on Monday.

'A Kind of Blackmail' by Indonesia

Reuters

PARIS — The wife of President François Mitterrand of France accused Indonesian authorities on Monday of exerting "tyrannical pressure" to keep her from attending a conference on East Timor in Manila.

Danielle Mitterrand, the president's wife, also described Indonesian behavior as "a kind of blackmail."

Indonesia annexed the former Portuguese territory of East Timor in 1976, a move the United Nations has never recognized. As a result of Indonesian pressure, the Philippines has refused entry to foreign human rights advocates bound for the conference, which is to discuss human rights in East Timor.

Organizers said they would attempt to conduct the meeting, starting Tuesday, with only local participants.

Mrs. Mitterrand, who heads the human rights group France-Libertes, said at a press conference, "I don't know what sparked it, but there was a tyrannical pressure on me, on the Philippine government, a kind of blackmail so that I would not go and so that the conference would not take place."

Asked why she had decided to stay away, Mrs. Mitterrand answered: "I am not an agitator. I knew that if I went I would be fanning the flames and that is not my role." She has sent the text of a speech to be read in her absence at the conference.

Mrs. Mitterrand and Mairead Maguire, the Irish winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, who was expelled when she arrived in Manila during the weekend to attend the conference, called for an end to Western arms sales to Jakarta.

Maria Barroso Soares, the wife of Portugal's president, also canceled plans to attend the Manila meeting.

Holding the Paris news conference with Mrs. Mitterrand, she denounced Indonesian authorities for "conducting a genocide, a policy of recolonization" in East Timor.

The Palestinians Who Can't Go Home

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

BAQAA REFUGEE CAMP, Jordan — You can still get a haircut and a shave at Hussein Ali Ahmed's tiny barbershop, although he wishes you couldn't. You can still hear the Palestinian men sitting on his worn vinyl couches argue politics, although he is sick of their discussions. What you cannot do anymore, according to the 56-year-old barber, is dream.

"This is the end for us," he said wistfully, as he churned shaving soap and water in a small metal bowl. "This deal Yasser Arafat cut with the Israelis means that people like me do not exist, that we will never go home. We have been sacrificed."

There are some 3 million Palestinians like Mr. Ahmed living in refugee districts in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. Many of them left Palestinian villages in what is now Israel at the end of the 1948 war. For many of the refugees, the agreement that brought Palestinian rule to Gaza and Jericho and removed the Israeli soldiers is as welcome as the plague.

"The Palestinian refugees are slowly awakening to the fact that neither the Palestine Liberation Organization nor the Israelis are anxious for them to return in large numbers," said a senior Western diplomat, "and for many of these refugees, who have been trapped in camps for decades, this is a painful realization."

The failure of the self-rule agreement to address the fate of the refugees is seen by many in this sprawling camp of 200,000 people as a betrayal by the Palestinian leadership.

For decades, the PLO fought hard to keep the refugee camps from being dismantled. The camps, where people live crowded in concrete hovels, often without running water, have been a breeding ground for armed factions as well as a festering reminder to the world that the plight of the Palestinians remains unresolved.

But with the self-rule agreement, the political capital of the refugees has diminished. And many say they were the ones to pay the price for Mr. Arafat's deal with Israel.

"When I saw Yasser Arafat sign the agreement with the Israelis in Cairo, I felt the only solution left was his assassination," said Nidil Saadi, 29, a carpenter. "This agreement might be good for the Palestinians in the occupied territories, but we on the outside have been sold out."

The militant Islamic group Hamas, which opposes the self-rule accord, now has a wide following in the camp, where there are more pictures of Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, in the shop windows than of the PLO chairman.

The status of the 1.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, which is to be determined in future talks, is a principal concern of the Jordanian government.

Senior Jordanian officials say any peace agreement with Israel must include compensation from Israel for the cost of housing the refugees. Jordan currently allocates $300 million a year for the refugees, many of whom are cared for by the United Nations.

But there is a growing realization among many officials and diplomats that most Palestinians here will probably remain.

"The businessmen, who could go back, don't want to risk losing their investments because of the chaos within the Palestinian administration, so they keep their businesses here," a Western diplomat said. "The refugees, even if they were allowed back, would never find enough housing or jobs. Most of these Palestinians are going to have to call Jordan home."

The inclusion of the refugees in Jordanian society will further tip the balance of the population in favor of the Palestinians. Of the 4 million people in Jordan, more than 60 percent are of Palestinian origin. The predominance of the Palestinians, especially with the army and most of the government controlled by Jordanians, has always been a source of tension within the society.

The few families with members who have returned to Gaza or Jericho, usually as part of the new Palestinian police force, are often divided about the merits of the agreement.

"These people who want all of Palestine back have to accept the fact that this will never happen," said Halima Mahmoud Abu Shawar, whose son-in-law is in Gaza with the police force. "You just can't make a whole nation disappear."

But she was quickly criticized by other family members, seated on the floor in their home in the Nasr refugee camp in Amman.

"My brother went to Gaza because he is a policeman who was ordered to go," said Ahmed Abdel Rahman Abu Shawar. "He doesn't know about politics. This agreement fails to give us all our land and our rights."

Many refugees were recently encouraged by Mr. Arafat's call for a *jihad*, or holy war, to liberate Jerusalem. The PLO chief later insisted that the statement was taken out of context, but for his supporters here it was taken as a sign that he would continue to fight for the destruction of Israel.

Warlords Are a No-Show at Peace Talks

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Somalia's peace talks were once again postponed Monday after the country's main feuding warlords failed to show up.

Diplomats said this latest delay, on the eve of a UN Security Council decision on the future of the costly Somalia operation, appeared to increase the likelihood that the Clinton administration would prevail in its attempts to cut short the lifespan of an ambitious mission of "nation-building" that has cost more than $1.5 billion but which has yielded few results.

"Of course it looks bad — it looks terrible," a senior UN diplomat said of delay. "It would have had a positive impact if they had met," he said.

The talks, originally scheduled for April but postponed at least four times, were supposed to be preparatory discussions before a full-fledged national reconciliation conference that is supposed to choose a new Somali government and legislature.

Somalia has been without any government since Mohammed Said Barre fell from power in January 1991 and the country descended into anarchy and rule by warlords and their militias competing for turf.

Diplomats had called these talks the Somali faction leaders' last best chance to reach a compromise and set up a government before the world community finally tired of the operation and before the Security Council voted to shorten the mandate of the UN mission to just six more weeks.

But Monday's planned talks were delayed again after Somalia's two main antagonists, Mohammed Ali Mahdi, the self-styled "interim president," and General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the strongman of south Mogadishu, never showed up.

The talks were scheduled to be in Nairobi because the warlords were arguing over the venue for the discussions and the Kenyan capital is considered neutral territory.

On Monday, the UN's acting special representative for Somalia, Lansana Kouyate, left Nairobi and returned to Mogadishu when it became clear the major faction leaders would not be coming. UN officials said Mr. Kouyate would be meeting with Mr. Ali Mahdi and General Aidid to try to secure a new date for the talks, possibly later this week.

UN officials said about four faction leaders did turn up in Nairobi over the weekend. But they said holding the talks would be pointless without the key warlords. Secretary General Butros Butros Ghali has acknowledged that the security situation in Somalia has been steadily deteriorating since the United States and most other Western countries withdrew their forces from the peacekeeping mission at the end of March.

But Mr. Butros Ghali, in a report to the Security Council last week, said he was still recommending a six-month extension of the mission, at a cost of nearly $500 million more, because otherwise Somalia risked "sliding back into the abyss from which it was barely rescued less than two years ago."

The Clinton administration has recommended a short, six-week extension, with the understanding that if the warlords are no closer to a peace accord by then, the operation would be wound down and the remaining 19,000 combat troops steadily withdrawn.

If no reconciliation or positive sign has occurred, the United States will veto all Somali resolutions and the UN will close down in three months, a UN military official from Mogadishu said.

UN military officials in Somalia said they had begun drafting a 133-day withdrawal plan for the remaining UN forces, and they said the plan would begin after July 15.

Jewish Protesters Push Gays

Ceremony Stirs Holocaust Debate

Reuters

JERUSALEM — A handful of Jewish protesters shouted and pushed gay activists at Israel's Holocaust Memorial on Monday as the first ceremony was held there for homosexual victims.

About 100 gay activists chanted the Kaddish mourner's hymn and other Jewish prayers as the protesters shouted abuse and threw themselves on the floor, which is engraved with the names of Nazi death camps.

The controversy surrounding the ceremony by Israel's main gay rights group touched off a debate about whether the Holocaust should be commemorated as an exclusively Jewish event.

"Quite frankly, I do not think they deserve a separate commemoration," said Efraim Zuroff, chairman of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which tracks Nazi war criminals.

A group of 19 rabbis placed a large advertisement in the Jerusalem Post describing such a ceremony as "an abomination."

Yad Vashem, the Holocaust Memorial, put out a statement on Monday that said:

"The Department for Commemoration simply registers those who request a ceremony in the Hall of Remembrance. Anyone who wishes to identify with the memory of the Jewish people murdered in the Holocaust is free to do so."

Gay men wore shiny white Jewish kippas or hats with "Gay Pride in Israel 1994" written on them. Activists linked arms as protesters wearing the beards and white prayer shawls characteristic of Orthodox Jews screamed and pushed them. Two protesters said they were Holocaust survivors.

"Jews aren't always the only victims," said Jack Gilbert, a Jewish gay activist. "Most of my mother's family was wiped out in the Holocaust, but I don't feel it takes anything away from Jewish suffering to remember other people suffered too."

Israel has liberal laws on homosexuality, including equal access to the army and anti-discrimination laws. But gay activists say they still meet opposition, particularly from religious sectors.

The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust estimates that about 10,000 were rounded up as homosexuals under Nazi rule and transported to camps, where most died.

OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Armies Are Slimming Down

With the end of the Cold War, demobilization is on the march. Around the world troop levels are dropping, and so is military spending. This little-noticed trend, documented in data compiled by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, offers hope that global military tensions may diminish and that scarce resources can be diverted to more urgent civilian needs. It also raises questions as to whether the United States is reshaping its own military as rapidly as it should to reflect the receding threat.

In 1991, the latest year for which figures are available, the number of troops worldwide totaled 26 million, a drop of 2.7 million, or 10 percent, from 1987. The proportion of the world's population under arms fell to 4.8 per 1,000 from 5.7 over the same period. And the troop levels are still dropping, arms experts believe. A few armies, like China's and India's, are buying more-modern military equipment at fire-sale prices from Russia. But others have put the brakes on military modernization and are making do with older weapons, as indicated by shrinking military budgets and the shriveling world arms market. And even China's army seems to be plowing money into business enterprises instead of military preparedness.

Global arms sales are drying up. Arms exports declined by 62 percent between 1987 and 1991 to an estimated $25.5 billion — a rough measure of the slowing of military modernization since few countries have indigenous arms industries. Total military expenditures worldwide in 1991 were $1.03*trillion*, a 14 percent decrease from the peak in 1987 and back to levels not seen since the late 1970s. The steepest declines were in the developed world — nearly 20 percent from 1987 levels. The trend in the developing world, where some two dozen wars are raging, was more troubling — spending during the same period actually rose 9 percent to $241.7 billion.

The Red Army experienced one of the sharpest cuts. In 1987, before the collapse of the Berlin Wall, the Soviet Union had 3.9 million under arms. Russia's Defense Ministry now hopes to keep 2.1 million, but Russia's tight budget and unanswered draft calls make that goal unachievable. A proposed increase in defense spending to $29 billion is but a fraction of $356 billion the Soviet Union spent on defense in 1987. The other ex-Soviet republics combined are spending far less than Russia.

Germany is considering a reduction in its armed forces to 300,000, down nearly 40 percent from 495,000 in 1987, even after absorbing East Germany's 173,000 troops. Its 1991 defense budget was $39.5 billion; by comparison the combined West and East German defense budgets totaled $55.7 billion in 1987.

There are exceptions in the developing world, like Taiwan, whose military budget rose by nearly 50 percent, and Pakistan, whose forces swelled 24 percent to 803,000. But in region after region, most armies are slimming down to match shrunken threats.

By comparison, between 1987 and 1991, the United States cut its military budget by 17 percent — a much less dramatic cut than that of its one-time rival, Russia, and less than that of developed countries as a group. The United States is still spending nearly as much as the rest of the world combined. That, the global military balance suggests, is probably too much.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

His Foreign Policy Just Keeps Drifting

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — What surprised you most? I put that question to someone who has attended many of the Clinton administration's most important meetings on foreign policy and national security. The answer came without hesitation: "How much of the meeting was not about the meeting."

The official added, after a pause: "And how much *Bill Clinton hates* making decisions on foreign policy. The only thing he would hate more would be letting someone else make the decisions. That, he won't do."

Even so, Mr. Clinton has embarked on a foreign policy season, delivering commencement addresses that focus on his vision of the world and undertaking two trips to Europe: to commemorate D-Day in June and to attend the Group of Seven economic summit meeting in Naples in July.

His advisers hope the speeches and the trips will muffle the fusillade of criticism directed at the president in recent weeks by those who have suddenly discovered that Bill Clinton is not a Henry Kissinger nor will he employ one. These aides count on the trips to brighten Mr. Clinton's leadership image.

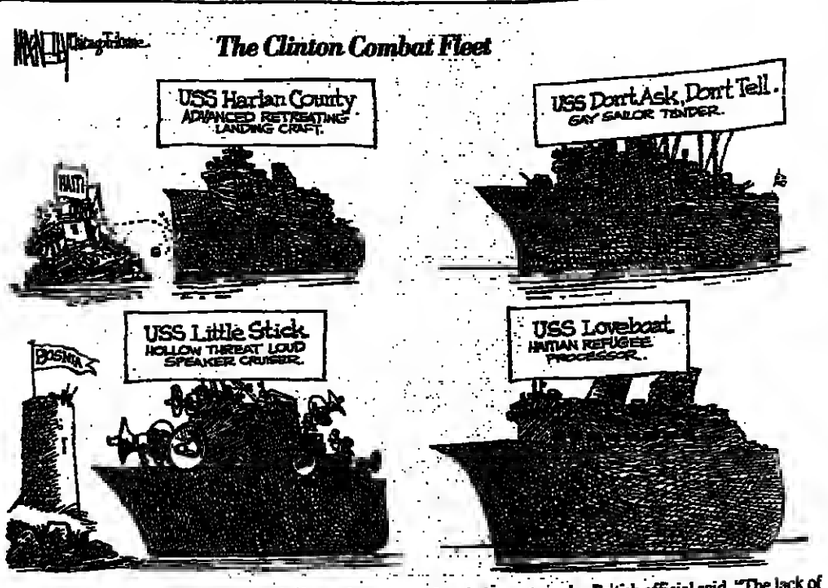
Bonne chance, monsieur le president.

But Mr. Clinton's advisers may also want to ponder the underlying problems suggested by those spontaneous comments from a Clinton friend about meetings and decision-making. The comments help reveal why the administration's unheralded foreign policy successes stay unheralded and why Bosnia, Haiti and other trouble spots erupt in the media with the irregularity and ferocity of gout attacks.

"What gets brought into the meeting often has very little to do with the issue under discussion," the official continued. "Past battles won or lost get started again in the guise of dealing with today's subject. Issues are used to form or maintain alliances within the bureaucracy or within the leadership group itself. Little beyond the most immediate issue gets resolved absent a crisp sense of direction from the president."

Something new? Hardly. It is a description that applies to the difficulties faced by most new administrations, a key foreign policymaker in the Bush administration said when I ran these comments past him. This rock-ribbed Republican recalled the stumbling start of the Reagan presidency and said that the Bush team had been blessed to know each other well before taking office.

"If we had had to get to know each other and figure out whose judgments and motives to trust in a world without the Cold War, we would have faced many of the same problems," he added. He went on to make what I think is the key point: "But you have to wonder now if this is just a learning curve problem. There are no signs this presidency's grip on foreign affairs is getting more solid as time passes. The same problems seem simply to recur, often in the same form and on the same subject. That is the discouraging thing."



I heard similar observations from staunchly pro-American British, French and German officials on a recent trip to Europe, where the Bosnian crisis has significantly eroded American credibility.

To be blunt about it, some of America's best friends in Europe have concluded that they cannot work constructively with this administration and are resigned just to endure it. They will not say so publicly. But they no longer bother to hide that attitude in private.

The Europeans are accustomed to America asserting its own agenda and muscling them to achieve its goals. They know how to respond to that approach and protect their interests. What leaves them at a loss are the inconsistencies and omissions of recent U.S. diplomacy on Bosnia.

An important example: The British and French felt significant progress had been made when the United States agreed to a Geneva conference on Bosnia based on a settlement giving the Serbs 49 percent of Bosnian territory. Barely 24 hours before the conference began, the Europeans discovered that the United States had also given its blessing to a Bosnian-Croat map that awarded the Serbs only 42 percent of the land.

The State Department initially could not explain to Paris or London how this had happened or which commitment was the real one. (It turned out to be the 51-49 division.)

"This is either completely amateurish or extremely cynical," a senior British official said. "The lack of comprehension that now exists between us and Washington is greater than at any time in my experience."

European puzzlement over U.S. intentions will have been deepened by the May 12 debacle of the Senate passing two conflicting bills on lifting the arms embargo against Bosnia and the president's qualified opposition to lifting the embargo spelled out in a major foreign policy address at the U.S. Naval Academy on May 25.

Clever stage management of the trips to Europe and some well-delivered speeches fall into the "necessary but not sufficient" category. Even as they polish their foreign policy image, the president and his advisers should be thinking hard about improving the product.

The Washington Post.

Mischief Over Macedonia

The United States did not create the Macedonia problem, but by its sluggish diplomacy it lets a fire spread that could yet ignite a second set of Yugoslav wars, rather than contributing to closing down the ongoing first set. Washington does this mischief by bending excessively to an assertive Greek lobby, thereby stiffening Athens in its dispute with the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia, which is now a declared state. A more independent policy would let Washington help move both sides toward necessary compromise.

The dispute between Athens and what it calls, by the capital's name, "Skopje" arises from Macedonia's grip on a name, flag and constitution that Greece claims are irredentist. Small and weak Macedonia badly overreached in its choice of nationalist symbols and rhetoric. Greece is supposedly a mature country, able to distinguish a short-term political victory from a long-term strategic debacle. But in response it went off the deep end, imposing a crushing economic embargo and opening an effective campaign of political isolation. Throw in multiethnic Macedonia's sharpening internal tensions and you have a recipe for pitching the so-far spared southern Balkans into the northern Balkans' fire.

Washington's role is curious. It has put nearly 600 peacekeepers on Macedonia's northern border as a caution to Serbia. This represents a policy of stabilizing Macedonia. At the same time, though it recognizes the "Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia," it does not send an ambassador. This conspicuous default has the effect of destabilizing Macedonia. How is this awkward contradiction to be explained? The result corresponds to the appeals of Greece and its friends. A look at Macedonia on a map tells the real story. The country abuts Serbia, including the inflamed Serbian province of Kosovo, on the north, and Albania, Greece and Bulgaria on its other borders. It could be the fuse which, once lit by, say, an explosion in *tightly wound, majority-Albanian Kosovo,* could touch off further explosions through the region. Unlit, however, Macedonia also could be the stopper. This is the double potential that American diplomacy has yet to grasp.

Greece seems unfamiliar with the requirement to think in a regional context. The United States is in a position to render Greece a true friend's service — to help it to rise above parochial political concerns and face the urgent requirement for a responsible regional policy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Consider This: A Broader Confederation to Pacify the Balkans

By Mihajlo Mihajlov and Max Singer

WASHINGTON — Massacres in Bosnia are only the early consequences of dividing Yugoslavia (the mother of all ethnically mixed countries) into smaller, more nearly "pure" states. "Ethnic cleansing" in Bosnia and Croatia will be followed by ethnic cleansing in Kosovo, Macedonia and elsewhere; and there will be new wars, which may well expand beyond Yugoslavia.

The only way to end the tragedy is to go in the opposite direction — uniting, not dividing, making a bigger, more mixed country: a Balkan confederation that includes not only former Yugoslavia but Albania and Bulgaria.

The first reaction to this suggestion from people who have been in the Balkans is a polite smile or derisive laughter. Southeastern Europe may be the part of the world with the highest proportion of people who would rather take out their neighbor's eye than keep their own.

But that is not the whole story. These people have lived mixed together for centuries, mostly in peace, and intermarriages are common. While most of the time an essential element of keeping the peace has been imperial power — Austrian, Turkish, Communist — it is not inconceivable that a suitable substitute for imperial power can be constructed.

The real response, then, is not to consider the idea a joke but, rather, to ask a question: How bad must it get before the great democracies consider what is necessary to give a Balkan confederation a chance of success?

Now, Western governments are trying to end the crisis with evasive solutions for Bosnia that are clearly inadequate. So far, Albania and Bulgaria have not felt the effects of watching Albanian and Macedonian-Bulgarian communities destroyed in Yugoslavia. But what to do when the crisis worsens, as it will?

Judging whether a larger confederation would ever become the best available alternative requires looking at each stage of the problem separately: Could a suitable constitution be agreed upon by any set of representatives of each national community? If so, could it get enough support in each country, and could it overcome any government resistance? If it were installed, could it survive?

A confederation that brings peace would succeed even if it did not have a strong central government, democracy, an integrated economy or social justice. Those can come later.

The ancient lesson such a confederation would build on is that it is not so bad to be a minority in a country where everybody is a minority. It is safe to be a minority in a province if the majority group in your province is itself a minority in another province of the same country, and there is an overall government with a stake in peace and unity.

The first reaction to this suggestion is often a polite smile. But must we stand aside as the chaos spreads?

A Balkan confederation, with its capital in the ancient, mixed city of Sarajevo, would have about 10 million Serbs, 8 million Bulgarians, 5 million Albanians (most of them Muslims), 5 million Croats, 2 million Bosnian Muslims, 1.5 million Macedonians (whom many consider to be Bulgarians), about a half million each of Montenegrins and Hungarians, and almost as many Turkish Muslims — plus 1.5 million Slovenians if Slovenia decided to be a part of it.

But it is a mistake only to consider national groups. In most recent Yugoslav censuses, nearly 10 percent of the people gave their nationality as "Yugoslav," because they were from mixed marriages, or immigrants, or did not want to identify with a nationality group. The millions of people who are not clearly Serbs or Croats or Muslims can only find a clear national identity in a larger unit such as Yugoslavia or a confederation.

A Balkan confederation would have enough Bulgarians and Albanians to balance the Serbs, and within the confederation each national group would be a majority in one republic and a minority in one or more other parts of the country (except Hungarians and Turks, who would not be a majority anywhere, and Slovenians, who would not have a substantial minority anywhere).

Albania would benefit from joining because that is a way, short of war, to protect the Albanians of Kosovo and Macedonia who are already oppressed and in danger of being slaughtered. The Bulgarians would gain by peacefully protecting the Macedonians, for whom they feel responsibility. Furthermore, Bulgaria has always seen itself as an integral part of the Balkan region with the other southern Slav peoples.

Although joining a Balkan confederation would mean that Albania and Bulgaria would lose their small separate sovereignties, and thus their independent foreign policy responsibilities, they would keep their president, Parliament, etc., and would gain identity and protection as part of a country large enough, and with enough historical importance, to be a substantial member of Europe.

The Croats and Bosnian Muslims would gain from the creation of a confederation because most of them could go home to their traditional areas without being dominated or killed by the Serbs. And the Croats would again be united in a single country and would have a chance of having Krajina restored to Croatia.

Although the more nationalistic Serbs would oppose the federation, many would support it. It would, after all, mean that all Serbs would be living in the same country and that Serbs would not be isolated from other groups. Further, by giving up some of what has been gained, they would become the largest group in a Balkan confederation — which appeals to a Serbian taste for a grander role.

If a confederation were created, the armies of the current governments would be disbanded, or downgraded to provincial militias with their heavy weapons transferred to a new federal army. The army, with officers and men from all national groups, would be larger and better armed than any of the constituent republics. It would have the only air force in the country.

The federal government would have patronage and prestige and symbols of sovereignty to support its efforts to maintain unity. No national group would have enough force to conquer or dominate any other; their rivalries would have to be expressed in the political arena.

A confederation would be an incalculable benefit not only to the war-wracked region, but to Romania, Moldova, Ukraine and other ethnically mixed countries and to the democracies of Western Europe.

If the great democracies come to believe that a Balkan confederation offers the best hope of a solution to the tragedies started by the dissolution of Yugoslavia, they will not be able to impose such a solution. It must come primarily from a political process *within the countries that would be* constituent republics. But this will not happen without outside help.

The Western democracies could put the idea of confederation on the agenda for Balkan leaders and peoples. A group could be convened that is both representative enough and positive enough about the possibility of confederation to write a specific proposal. The West might be able to push the governments to administer a reasonably fair plebiscite on the issue. It probably has enough carrots and sticks to gain the support of the governments of Albania and Bulgaria.

The big question is Serbia. The current government would not want to give up what it has taken with so much blood. But there are reasons it would be easier to compel Serbia to accept a confederation than it would be to stop or prevent its aggression in Bosnia, Croatia, Kosovo and Macedonia.

The proposal of a Balkan confederation would provide a way for Serbs to oppose the dictator Slobodan Milosevic and the war without having to support Croats or Muslims or Albanians or foreigners against Serbia. From 200,000 to 300,000 young Serbs have left because they are unwilling to fight for Mr. Milosevic's nationalist policy. They and their families would be strong supporters of confederation.

Today, the democrats in Croatia cannot help the democrats in Serbia, or vice versa; in a federation, the nonnational and pro-democratic minorities in each republic would become an important new support for the federal government.

Even if the use of force against the Serbian government is required to install a Balkan confederation, once established it is likely to be able to sustain itself without further help. If a major fraction of Serbs (say 40 percent) voted in favor, a confederation could create a federal army composed of all nationalities, including Serbs.

For President Bill Clinton, it would be easier to get domestic political support for a policy of using force to help create a Balkan confederation, than to prevent Serbs from *slaughtering Albanians in Kosovo,* or committing aggression against Croatia or Bosnian "safe havens."

Of course a Balkan federal government would need political skill — and good luck — to prevent internal divisions from making the federal army as useless as the Lebanese army has been at times. But such hopeless divisions are by no means inevitable. In any case, harmony or affection is not required, merely a determination to find a way to live together in peace as was once imposed on the Balkans by Austrians, Turks and Communists.

Mr. Mihajlov, born in Yugoslavia and now a U.S. citizen, writes a column in Borba, the Belgrade daily. Mr. Singer, a founder of the Hudson Institute, is co-author of "The Real World Order: Zones of Peace/Zones of Turmoil." They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Clinton Should Respond

The sexual harassment lawsuit filed by Paula Jones against President Bill Clinton is a case of first impression — no one has ever brought a civil suit against a sitting president for alleged conduct that occurred before he took office. The court is sure to hear a variety of arguments on why the lawsuit should be thrown out. Unfortunately for the president, every angle that has been suggested so far has flaws.

The president's advisers have put forward a theory that the chief executive is immune from civil suits or at the very least entitled to have litigation postponed until he leaves office. They cite a 1982 Supreme Court ruling that accorded President Richard Nixon this protection. But that case is easily distinguished because it was *limited to suits arising out of a president's* official acts, in that case Mr. Nixon's firing of the whistle-blower Ernest Fitzgerald. Such an immunity is similar to the kind enjoyed by legislators and judges who cannot be sued for actions taken in their official capacity. The allegations against Mr. Clinton arose out of conduct that occurred long before he became president and certainly involved no actions that were part of his official duties. The president's lawyers may well ask a judge to make the leap from protecting official acts to shielding private ones, but such a finding would be a substantial extension of the Nixon v. Fitzgerald doctrine.

The Harvard professor Laurence Tribe has another theory that is even more imaginative. He cites a statute that protects military personnel on active duty from civil suits and argues that since the president is commander in chief of the armed forces he is included in the protected group. The statute mentions no civilians and was clearly intended to cover those whose ability to defend lawsuits is severely hampered by the nature of military service.

In addition to the immunity defense, Mr. Clinton's attorneys may move to dismiss on other grounds, questioning, for example, Paula Jones's use of an old civil rights statute to support a legal action that should have been brought under the equal employment laws — but on these laws the statute of limitations had run out. Others will question the plaintiff's motives, point to her partisan supporters and complain that she waited until the last minute to file this suit. But probably none of these objections will carry weight in court. It is likely that motions to dismiss will fail. But extended appeals may perhaps postpone a trial for years.

The prospect of a public airing of these charges — true or not — *is* surely troubling for Mr. Clinton and for a lot of people who have an interest in the well-being of his presidency. But the alternative of granting a single individual special immunity from civil suit in these circumstances is not a good idea. Consider the precedent that would be set: Divorce actions could be delayed, child custody disputes postponed for years, damage claims ranging from auto accidents to industrial pollution could be shelved leaving victims in each case without remedies for years.

Like every citizen who finds himself in a legal dispute, the president must defend himself in court. Frivolous cases and claims arising out of his office can be dismissed. His schedule can be accommodated and demands on his time minimized. But individuals with private claims have a right to proceed, and he has the obligation to respond.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

He Courted the Comparisons

Bill Clinton came to office embodying a number of the cultural forces that now threaten to overwhelm him. He is a member of the baby-boom generation that brought anti-authority sentiments into the mainstream. He had the support of many groups that favor an expansion of the sorts of legal rights and remedies Paula Jones now employs. He may resent the way he is now treated like just another show-biz figure, but he once courted the comparisons, from the way he played the sax to his nickname, "Elvis."

— Steven D. Stark, a commentator on National Public Radio, in the Los Angeles Times.

Hope for Palestinians and Israelis, but Also a Long Road Ahead

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — Arab self-rule in Jericho and Gaza, the Palestinians' first step on the road to national independence, comes only after years of occupation, with all its violence and indignities, frustrations and fury.

Not only did those years stiffen Palestinian determination to shake off the Israeli yoke, but the occupation became a growing moral, political and security burden for Israel.

It is not surprising now that both sides feel relief. But the new hope is *mixed with anxiety, linked to uncertainty* over the major challenges ahead. For Palestinians, the four biggest challenges are: to organize a functioning administration; to mobilize financial resources and technical expertise; to maintain internal law and order; and to prevent acts of violence aimed at Israel.

Israel's readiness to proceed with full implementation of the agreement will depend on the performance of the autonomy administration, particularly in preventing hostile acts. The need to rein in extremists will severely test the Palestinian authorities.

Progress will also rely on the determination of the Israeli government to resist its own militant opposition. The hard core of this opposition, mired in mysticism or false messianism, labors under the illusion that Israel can rule forever over 1.5 million discontented Palestinians. The vocal power of these militants, unmatched by real political and physical strength, resounds more in the media than in the minds of most Israelis. Still, the government does not underestimate the danger; it is determined to restrain the extremists by force of law.

With the completion of the military pullout from Jericho and Gaza and the transfer of civilian administration to local authorities, the next step is the holding of elections in the West Bank and Gaza to set up a legitimate Palestinian administrative authority, empowered to run the affairs of the territories and to engage in negotiation with Israel on the determination of their final status.

But several goals must be met first. On the Arab side, these include: the election of a pro-peace administration pledged to implement the principles of the Oslo declaration; a *marked improvement in social and* economic conditions; strict observance of the rights and duties undertaken by the parties to the agreements; a supportive attitude by neighboring Arab states; benevolent assistance by the United States and its partners; and a cessation of fears, ideological disputes and violence.

On Israel's part, the requirements include: pursuance of policies designed to accelerate the process, avoiding legalistic squabbling; cooperation in areas of mutual interest, such as a continued regulated access of Palestinians to the Israel labor market; redeployment of Israeli forces in accordance with the Oslo accord; and control of extremist elements trying to interfere with the government's contractual undertakings.

The determination of the final status of the territories, to be completed within five years, will require internal clarification of Israel's position on the territorial and constitutional configuration of the territories; the future of the settlements; and the position of Arab inhabitants in united Jerusalem, Israel's capital.

It would be advisable for Israel to clarify the ultimate location of its eastern boundary, as well as its constitutional preference for the emerging Palestinian entity. It should consider whether a sovereign Palestinian state would be a source of stability or of constant friction, and whether it would be safer and more advantageous for all concerned to support the formation of an autonomous Palestinian region enjoying all the prerogatives of independence, except defense and foreign affairs, linked in a federation with Jordan and Israel.

The future of the settlements in the territories will depend on whether settlers want to stay put under Palestinian jurisdiction or prefer to move into enclaves in the autonomy zone or to resettle within Israel.

The Oslo and Cairo agreements call for talks on Jerusalem's status to begin three years after the start of implementation. Given Israel's firm determination to retain undivided Jerusalem as its capital and the Arab resolve to gain sovereign control over the Islamic holy shrines and the Arab-inhabited eastern part of the city, Jerusalem looks like the toughest outstanding question and should be placed at the bottom of the agenda for negotiations.

Yasser Arafat's recent call for a jihad to take Jerusalem, even if he later issued a "clarification," was nonetheless a setback to prospects for a rational discussion of the issue.

Jerusalem, cradle of the Hebrew nation and the spiritual focus of the Jewish people, had never in its millenarian history been the capital of an Arab state. Safeguards for the protection of and access to the holy places of Islam and Christianity, as well as the free functioning of their religious institutions, can be ensured by agreement.

Israel and the states committed to the peaceful settlement of the conflict are watching intensely, and with sympathy, as the Palestinian people take their first steps on the road to self-rule.

All through history the Palestinians had been subjected to foreign rule — Turkish, British, Jordanian and Israeli in this century alone. No wonder their leadership has had difficulty moving forward.

If necessary, Israel will offer a helping hand, provided that the internal controversies of the Palestinians do not give way to acts of hostility.

The final settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will depend on the nature and direction of Palestinian policy and performance; Israel's flexibility and agility in moving more quickly toward agreed objectives; and *support from outside parties in building* bridges of confidence.

The overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict requires that peace negotiations proceed concurrently on all fronts. At present the Syrian track, although still slow, holds promise, provided American diplomacy continues its energetic efforts at mediation.

The future of relations between the Palestinians and Israel will probably pass through three stages: first, separation by a clear delineation of the borders recognized by both; then an extension of cooperation; and, eventually, a form of association within a wider, perhaps confederal, framework.

The writer is a former director-general of the Israel Foreign Ministry and former ambassador to the United Nations. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Bulgaria in Crisis

PARIS — Last week the attention of Europe was directed to events in Servia. This week it is the turn of Bulgaria. The sudden dismissal of M. Stambouloff almost resembles a *coup d'Etat*, and two such events in the Balkan Peninsula have much significance. This is the impression among political men in all the European capitals. In each country, however, great reliance is placed on the general desire for peace, and on the reluctance of its neighbors to go to war. Better guarantees could scarcely be found. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that for many years past M. Stambouloff has been at one and the same time the stimulant and the anodyne of a nation always ready for battle, and that it is not easy to foresee what course Bulgaria may pursue.

1919: Wilson in France

PARIS — President Wilson, standing in the midst of America's dead in the cemetery of Suresnes yesterday afternoon [May 30], in the course of one of the most impressive and remarkable speeches of his career, paid solemn tribute to the American troops who fell in the war. The ceremony was a unique observance of Memorial Day in the history of the United States. The President of the United States was on foreign but friendly soil, paying tribute in the name of all Americans to their fellow countrymen who have died in the great war.

1944: Not a New League

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Secretary of State Cordell Hull extended invitations today [May 30] to the governments of Great Britain, Russia and China to send representatives to the United States for informal conversations on formation of an international organization to maintain post-war security, which, President Roosevelt said later, would not take the form of the League of Nations.

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OPINION

On the $100,000 Profit, Time to Find the 'Loser'

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Bit by excruciating bit, like an adhesive being pulled off an old wound, the cover story about the Clintons' amazing, one-year 10,000 percent "profit" in the commodities markets is being peeled away.

With each disclosure of blatantly preferential treatment and credit improperly extended, of trades made in their behalf with little or perhaps no Clinton input, and of records strangely missing for one in five key transactions — it becomes harder for the Clintons and their apologists to maintain the fiction that the financial bonanza had anything to do with business judgment or even luck.

Common sense suggests that a person or persons unknown, possibly acting through third parties, determined that the new governor of Arkansas and his wife would be the recipient of almost exactly $100,000 in trading "profits" on the wildly risky commodities markets. Wouldn't a hidden friend in need later have a substantial call on the Clintons?

If my theory is correct, and as information continues to be developed to show the passivity of the Clinton participation, the directing of a huge bundle of money into the Clinton pocket could be classified under a word that has only been whispered in connection with this deal: bribery, in its most modern form.

I do not use the term in its narrow legal sense, requiring a specific quid pro quo. Rather, I base my definition on Merriam-Webster's Third Unabridged: "a price, reward, gift or favor bestowed or promised with a view to pervert the judgment or corrupt the conduct esp. of a person in a position of trust (as a public official)."

That's the way the subtle new bribery works: Make somebody beholden to you, through an untraceable source, and somewhere down the line the public official is likely to smile kindly on one of your government-regulated enterprises.

In the Clinton case of sudden wealth through commodity trading, however, there is this wrinkle: When somebody wins $100,000 in this game, it means that others lose exactly that much. Just as the winners dutifully declare the profits on their tax return, the losers declare their losses — and thereby reduce their tax liability.

The winning Clintons, slipping past the requirement to go into detail, reported a net income of $72,000 from commodity trading on their 1979 return. Their statement, which does not label this income the gift that I think it is, should not worry them. Even if it was a gift, reward or favor, they are in the clear: The six-year statute of limitations on Section 7206 of the Internal Revenue Code — about willful false statements on a tax return — ran out long ago.

But the person or persons unknown who "lost" this money, if they did so deliberately by allocating the loss "leg" of a trade to themselves (or to anyone in what I suspect is a conspiracy), might have a problem if anybody began poking around in old records or taking testimony under oath.

That is because they probably deducted their losses on their *own* tax returns, reducing the amount they owed the IRS. Acceording to a source familiar with that service, who looks with dismay at the see-no-evil agents at the Little Rock office, that trick of sharing with Uncle Sam the cost of making the winners rich might constitute tax fraud.

"Section 6663, the fraud penalty provision, has no statute of limitations," he or she informs me. "You could prosecute for an offense clear back to 1913, when income taxes began."

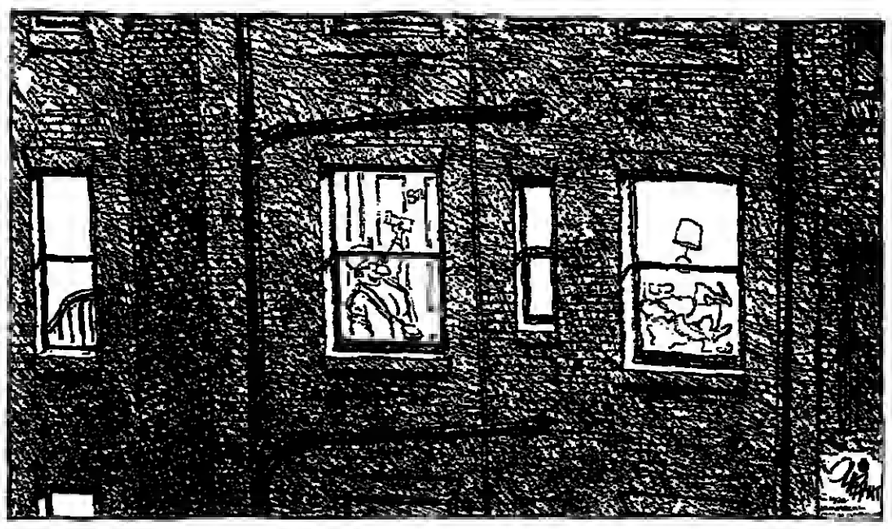
Thus, the way to discover possible motives behind the transfer of a bonanza to the Clintons — the nest egg underneath the Whitewater hen — would be for the special counsel Robert Fiske to call Clinton advisers and brokers, including their clients as well as those behind the Clintons' small account at Stephens Inc., before one of his grand juries.

This he is not doing. Nonindependent counsel is sticking to his charter rather than follow where the trail leads.

If he won't investigate, who will? Last week, a House-Senate conference finally agreed on an Independent Counsel Act; the Senate promptly confirmed it, and the House final action is scheduled this week. President Clinton cannot avoid signing it.

If the Fiske force continues to flineh, a truly independent, court-appointed counsel would be better suited to getting the whole truth about the $100,000 "profit."

The New York Times.



'Cattle futures is where it's at! I just put all our savings in cattle futures!'

A Plywood Force at Calais, And Phony Radio Chatter

By Roy Godson

WASHINGTON — In the days ahead we will celebrate the spectacular achievements, and honor the tremendous sacrifice, of D-Day — June 6, 1944. But the retelling of the massive invasion — involving 5,000 ships, 20,000 vehicles and more than 150,000 soldiers on June 6 alone — will be incomplete if we do not recall that D-Day's success was made possible by a

1944 NORMANDY 1994

counterintelligence operation so well conceived and coordinated that it remains a standard of excellence.

Double agents, the breaking of German codes, and elaborate deception schemes — all were vital to the success of D-Day. It is the stuff of spy novels, only in this case it was very real.

To start, British security forces were remarkably successful in detecting German spies sent to infiltrate the United Kingdom. Some were hanged, some imprisoned, but a number were turned into double agents by MI5, British counterintelligence.

Through them, the Allies learned what Nazi intelligence wanted to know and, from this, inferred Nazi strategic designs. They also became part of an elaborate network of real and fictitious spies (the "Double Cross System") that was used to feed false and misleading intelligence back to Berlin, including supposed plans and preparations for the Allied invasion of France.

A second, critical element was the British ability to intercept and decode much of Nazi military, diplomatic and intelligence communications. With assistance from Polish and French intelligence before the war and the help of German security officials who refused to believe that their codes had been broken, British cryptologists managed to crack "Enigma," the German's sophisticated electromechanical enciphering machine. The decoded German messages, known as "Ultra," became the most closely guarded secret of the war.

With double agents in place, and Enigma broken, the structure was in place for a grand deception. The Allies had two goals: to mask the initial assault at Normandy and to buy time to gain a fouthold in coastal France. The ruse they came up with was the linchpin of the invasion strategy.

First, they had to convince Hitler that the invasion would not take place at Normandy but to the north at Pas de Calais. Calais is at the narrowest part of the English Channel, and Hitler believed the Allies would strike there.

In the months leading up to D-Day, what appeared to be an enormous Allied buildup was deployed across from Calais in England. German reconnaissance planes spied this assemblage of tanks, barges and aircraft. They did not, however, detect that most were made of plywood, paint and tarpaulin. Nor, because of artful Allied security practices, did they detect the building of the man-made "harbors" intended for use at the harborless Normandy beaches. And finally, though German intelligence intercepted Allied radio communications, it was the phony chatter of a nonexistent army, over which a very real U.S. Army general, George Patton, presided.

Because of Ultra, the Allies knew that Hitler had swallowed the bait. But it was not enough simply to shield the June 6 assault. Success depended on convincing Hitler that Normandy was a feint to mask the "real" assault at Calais. The Allies made a bold gambit. They provided the Germans advance notice of the Normandy invasion. A British double agent, Juan Pujol Garcia, code-named "Garbo," tipped his German handlers of the landing hours before the first wave of men and equipment hit the beach.

Too late to do the Germans any good, Garbo's warning cemented his credenóals as a top spy, setting the stage for a more cridcal step in the deception effort.

By June 9, 1944, the German generals were clamoring for reinforcements at Normandy. Hitler initially complied. But then Garbo urgently reported that all of his "agents" — fictitious creations of British counterintelligence — were convinced that Normandy was a diversion. The real strike, Garbo insisted, would still occur at Calais.

Hitler read Garbo's cable and rescinded the order to reinforce Normandy. For critical weeks after D-Day, the Führer continued to hold in reserve more than a quarter-million German soldiers awaiting the much-anticipated attack at Calais.

So what is the lesson to be drawn from D-Day for today?

At a minimum, it challenges the notion, perpetuated not long ago in a newspaper editorial, that "spy wars are a sideshow of passionate interest to the actors, but of marginal significance for national policy."

More broadly, the brilliance of Allied counterintelligence strategists, analysts and operators involved in planning D-Day is a reminder that governments that take counterintelligence seriously hold an advantage, sometimes a crucial advantage, over states that do not.

This will be true as long as states have adversaries, and each has an interest in masking its true intentions and capabilities from the other.

The writer is a professor of government at Georgetown University and coordinator of the Washington-based Consortium for the Study of Intelligence. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Standing Between Giants

Regarding "Germany and Russia Are Getting Together" (Opinion, May 17) by Jim Hoagland:

While accepting overall the analysis of Mr. Hoagland, I take little comfort from a lessening of American power in European affairs. I strongly believe that American leadership must be enhanced to achieve a balance between Germany and Russia.

Germany is seeking American involvement in the shaping of Europe's future because American foreign policy lacks direction. Indeed, many U.S. senators have voiced misgivings over the Clinton administration policy toward Russia.

I have a dream of a strong America that is clearly in control of the situation. I have a dream of America standing right in the middle of the two European giants. I have a dream of America showing determination and leadership and not just watching events unfold.

I agree with Mr. Hoagland that the United States and other NATO members do not necessarily have cause to suspect the motives of Germans and Russians in establishing their new dialogue. But I also believe that America must be involved, not just because its friends are kindly extending an invitation to participate, but because it is profoundly in the national interest.

It is good to hear that there is a strong Bonn-Washington partnership. It is interesting to note that there is a new dynamic at work in the Bonn-Moscow conversations. But let me ask one simple question: Where does America stand in all of this?

CHRISTIAN D. DE FOULOY.
Geneva.

Risky 'Equidistance'

Part of the cause of the never-ending quality of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina lies in the excessive legalism of international organizations. In 1991, when Yugoslavia began to fall apart, Croatia expected the European Community and United Nations to quickly accept its bid for independence, hoping that its international recognition would stave off the looming Yugoslav Army aggression.

In the absence of international recognition, and due to its lack of firepower, Croatia could not put up credible deterrence against Yugoslav, i.e. Serbian, territorial appetites. Croatia had to wait six long months before it was finally recognized by the European Community, and several more months before it joined the UN club.

Meanwhile, it had lost 25 percent of its territory to the invading Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army, and continues to shoulder a burden of over 500,000 refugees and displaced people.

In order to explain away its blatant aggression, the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army elegantly described its onslaught as a "necessary procedure to punish Croat, CIA-sponsored fascist outlaws." Unfortunately, these widespread myths still abound in Serbia.

It must be noted that a large number of Croatian officials have an anti-fascist and democratic background and are resolutely opposed to all types of totalitarian temptations. It is, indeed, remarkable to observe the proliferation of different political parties and media openness in a war-threatened Croatia.

Over the last two years, the United Nations and other international actors have not been able to find a solution for the Serb-occupied territories in Croatia, let alone put an end to the carnage in neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina. Today, international actors and some media representatives seem to be running out of formulas on how to end this conflict in the heart of Europe.

Some foreign politicians and journalists now resort to the self-serving cliché that the chaos in Bosnia-Herzegovina is inherent to the "tribal" and "religious" history of the warring Balkan peoples. When this quasi-racist argument fails to hold ground, the guilt for the ongoing killings is then attributed to the Serbs, Croats and Muslims alike.

The legal options for Croatia and neighboring, war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina have been difficult since the day of Serbian aggression. The international community has constantly pushed the Bosnian Muslims and Croats to negotiate with the invading Serbs, thus inadvertently providing legitimacy to the Serbian land grab.

This exercise in international "legal equidistance," while seriously crippling the credibility of the United Nations, risks sparking a much wider war in the Balkans.

TOMISLAV SUNIC,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Zagreb, Croatia.

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BOOKS

LEONARD BERNSTEIN

By Humphrey Burton. Illustrated. 594 pages. $25. New York: Doubleday.

Reviewed by
Bernard Holland

ONE of my last experiences of Leonard Bernstein was a performance of the "New World" Symphony at Avery Fisher Hall in 1986. In the famous slow movement, Dvorák's orchestra sings a lovely made-up folk tune, a melody later parlayed into "Going Home" and into a place in musical lore. It is a simple song. Bernstein made it an anguished lament in a performance so glacially slow as to take the breath away. It was brilliant conducting, sustaining a powerful mood at an impossible tempo.

"Going Home" popped into my mind three-quarters of the way through Humphrey Burton's "Leonard Bernstein," the new and somewhat official biography of the American musician, who died in 1990. Burton is dutifully quoting critics of Bernstein's 1973 Norton Lectures at Harvard, and one is the writer Michael Steinberg, who regrets Bernstein's "fatal gift of projecting himself rather than the topic at hand." Here was my "New World" as well: a performance less about the soul of Antonin Dvorák than the soul of Leonard Bernstein.

This may seem a negative way to introduce the life of a man who did so much for music, but so colored are Bernstein's magnifieent achievements by his monstrous need for self-promotion that one is compelled to do so. His appetite for every aspect of life was awesome, and if we attempt to separate the person from the music, we fail to recognize the powerful inner source that fed his hungers.

As Burton's year-by-year, often month-by-month chronicle tells us, Bernstein's frenetic embrace of popular and classical cultures was well advanced during his upper-middle-class adolescence in Massachusetts. He composed for Broadway, the opera house and the concert stage. He played the piano. He conducted. He was a master of television and an eloquent explainer of his art. Stravinsky called him "a department store of music."

In a city not known for its love of Americans or of Jews, the Vienna Philharmonic worshiped Leonard Bernstein. Israel thought him a political asset. During his years at the New York Philharmonic, rehearsals were chaotic, but this professionally callused bunch of players loved him dearly. Bernstein had the aura of a pop star, which made it all the more galling for his ego when he once appeared scantily clad on the beaches of Ipanema and was recognized by no one. In his bisexual private life, in his social and political passions and in his bouts with food, drink and pills, Bernstein was an insatiable devourer, his faults and virtues indivisible.

For example, he almost single-handedly resurrected the symphonies of Mahler. Why? One reason was a visionary desire to restore a neglected repertory. The other reason is equally clear. This was music written by a conductor for conductors, and its mammoth complications were soluble only by a charismatic leader operating at center stage. That kind of hunger for attention follows Bernstein's life from his education at Harvard, his immersion in the American musical and his spectacular triumphs as a symphonic conductor to his stubbornly fought physical and creative decline, lived out amid splendid affluence.

Burton, a British television and film director, has worked hard to be objective, but he hasn't a chance. He has the good sense to include unpleasant facts, but hagiography is in the air. He followed Bernstein and his life for 30 years. Although he carefully depicts Bernstein's successes and failures, his youthful homosexual exploits and the joys and sorrows of his marriage to Felicia Montealegre, he asks few hard questions. The view in this book is always from within the Bernstein camp.

Despite the candor, Bernstein's detractors are acknowledged and then fended off, like enemies. Bernstein, for example, is shown blaming a heavy conducting schedule for his waning creativity. No one asks if he simply had no more to say as a composer. Maybe it is not true, but the question must be asked. Burton's biography is valuable for its wide access to Bernstein's papers. It is also a kind of hymn. The two facts go hand in hand.

Leonard Bernstein came to music at a time when American composers were still refining away their natural rambunctiousness, suppressing a surreptitious love of gaudy colors and loud noise. American classical music would have a native flavor but adhere to European taste. Bernstein balked. He saw the power of popular music. He made our bad taste beautiful. In two splendid stage works, "Trouble in Tahiti" and "West Side Story," he legitimized American vulgarity and turned the accepted aesthetics of classical music on its ear.

If Leonard Bernstein's later music is less interesting, if his absurd waggles and leaps on the conductor's podium drove us mad, if his private adventures caused the occasional shudder, there is "West Side Story," which helped give the country a strong and joyous voice of its own.

Bernard Holland is on the staff of The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

● **Vivian Lewis**, editor of Global Investing, a newsletter specializing in international stocks, is reading *"Maus,"* by Art Spiegelman.

"He has increased the understanding of the Holocaust by this extraordinary device of drawing its participants as cats and mice, thus adding an incredible dimension to the way human beings behave."

(Lawrence Malkin, IHT)

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

VISWANATHAN ANAND triumphed in the Melody Amber Tournament in Monaco. The high quality of the play can be seen in Anand's defeat of Judit Polgar in their blindfold-quick game in Round 1.

The sophisticated players of today know that when they set up a Scheveningen Variation Sicilian Defense with 5...d6, they are likely to be confronted by the sharp Keres Attack with 6 g4, which aims for a high-powered onslaught. But they also know that if the attack does not succeed, the white position can become overextended and flimsy.

The standard weapon of fighting against a wing assault — a counterattack in the center — does not work in this opening. Thus, 8...d5 would be repelled by 9 Bb5 Bd7 10 ed Nd4 11 Bd7 Qd7 12 Qd4 Nd5 13 Nd5 Qd5 14 Qd5 ed 15 Be3, with White having strong endgame pressure against the isolated d5 pawn after 16 O-O-O.

In a similar situation against Polgar last year in Madrid, Anand recaptured with 10 hg, but this time he went for the provocative 10 Bg5. It involved a pawn sacrifice that Polgar accepted with 16...f6 17 Be3 Rh4. Anand was counting on his rapid development and black weak points at e6 and g6 to justify his ambitions.

POLGAR/BLACK — ANAND/WHITE

Position after 34... Qh5

After 18 Ned4 Ne5, Anand went right to battle with 19 f4!

On 19...Ne4 20 Qg2, Polgar could not counterattack with 20...Bb7 because 21 Ne6! Qf7 22 Ng7 Bg7 23 Rg7 Nc3 24 bc Bg2 25 Rf7 Bf1 26 Rf6 Ng4 27 Rfd6 Ne3 28 Re6 Kf7 29 Re3 Rf4 30 cb yields White an endgame two pawns ahead.

After 20...Ng3 21 Qg3 Rg4 22 Qh3 f5 23 fe de 24 Nf3, Polgar had a material advantage of rook and three pawns for two knights, but the black king was stil a target in the center.

She tried 24...Be7, but after 25 Qh5 Kf8, Anand cut a path into the black position with 26 Bb6! On 26...Qb6, there could have followed 27 Ne5 Kg8 28 Qf7 Kh7 29 Ng4 Qb7 30 Nc5! Qf3 (30...Bc5 31 Nf6 Kh6 leads to 32 Qh5 mate) 31 Be2 Qh3 32 Qe7 fg 33 Qg5, with annihilation to come.

Polgar hung on with 26...Qb8 27 Bc5! Bc5 28 Rd8 Ke7 29 Qe8 Kf6 30 Nc5 Qc7, but after 31 Qf8 Qf7 32 Qd6 e4 33 Qd4 Ke7 34 Ne5 Qh5, Anand delivered the lethal blow with 35 Rg8!, threatening 36 Qd8 mate. After the desperate 35...Bb7 36 Qd7 Kf6 37 Ng4 Qg4 38 Qe6, Polgar gave up rather than prolong the agony with 38...Kg5 39 Rg7.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Anand	Black Polgar	White Anand	Black Polgar
1 e4	c5	20 Qg2	Ng5
2 Nf3	e6	21 Qg3	Rg4
3 d4	cd	22 Qh3	f5
4 Nd4	Nf6	23 fe	de
5 Nc3	d6	24 Nf3	Be7
6 g4	h6	25 Qh5	Kf8
7 h4	Nc6	26 Bb6	Qb8
8 Rg1	Nd7	27 Bc5	Bc5
9 g5	hg	28 Rd8	Ke7
10 Bg5	Qb6	29 Qe8	Kf6
11 Nb3	a6	30 Nc5	Qc7
12 Qd2	Qc7	31 Qf8	Qf7
13 O-O-O	b5	32 Qd6	e4
14 Kb1	Nce5	33 Qd4	Ke7
15 Rg3	b4	34 Ne5	Qh5
16 Ne2	f6	35 Rg8	Bb7
17 Be3	Rh4	36 Qd7	Kf6
18 Ned4	Ne5	37 Ng4	Qg4
19 f4	Ne4	38 Qe6	Resigns

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For North Korea, a U.S.-Asian Carrot

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — North Korea has been offered economic aid in return for international inspections of installations suspected of a nuclear arms connection, Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said Monday.

"It has been conveyed to them that if they opened their door, South Korea, the United States, China and Japan could join hands and extend as much cooperation as possible in raising living standards in North Korea," he told the House of Representatives budget committee.

Foreign Minister Kojir Kakizawa, who also appeared before the committee, said Japan was worried about North Korea's refusal to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency to sample fuel rods being removed from a nuclear reactor at Yongbyon.

The Security Council was expected to discuss on Tuesday what to do in response to North Korea's refusal. The agency has said Pyongyang is in violation of safeguard rules under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

France, through its Foreign Ministry spokesman in Paris, said Monday that "the adoption of sanctions by the Security Council would become indispensable" if council members confirmed the agency findings.

The sampling of spent fuel rods is necessary to determine if weapons-grade plutonium has been diverted.

The Japanese foreign minister said, "We are concerned because it will become difficult in a few days to make the verification if they go ahead at the current pace."

A senior Japanese official said he was aware of press reports that North Korea was preparing to test a missile that could strike Japan with a nuclear warhead.

"But I would like to refrain from commenting on what they might do," said the official, Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai.

He said he was not certain if the projected test was linked to the nuclear standoff.

In May last year, North Korea test-fired the Nodong-1 missile, which has a range of 1,000 kilometers (625 miles), in the Sea of Japan.

Yomiuri reported Saturday that the Japanese government learned of the new launching plan from U.S. satellite intelligence reports. These indicated that trucks and cranes had arrived at a missile base in North Korea and a number of survey ships to gauge the flight of missiles were anchored offshore.

In Seoul, senior officials disclosed that South Korea had asked the United States not to resume high-level talks with North Korea unless the nuclear inspections were allowed.

South Korea also is asking China to persuade North Korea to drop its opposition to full inspections, they said.

"It is our government's position that there should be no high-level U.S.-North Korea talks unless agreement is reached with the agency on inspections," said a South Korean official, who asked not to be identified.

Another ministry official said the South Korean position was conveyed when Foreign Minister Han Sung Joo met with U.S. Ambassador James Laney on Monday.

Last week, the United States said it was willing to resume high-level talks with North Korea on the nuclear dispute and setting terms for better bilateral relations. Two previous rounds made no progress.

President Kim Young Sam of South Korea convened a meeting of security-related cabinet officials Monday. "International efforts to resolve the dispute through dialogue are at a crucial crossroads," he said. *(AFP, Reuters)*

HUNGARY: *Entrepreneurs Backing Ex-Communists*

Continued from Page 1

all walks of life with fond memories of the security and welfare benefits of the old system. According to official returns from Sunday's runoff elections, the Socialists will have 209 of 386 seats in Parliament, a clear majority.

"There has been quite a shift in the [Socialist] voter profile," he said in an interview. "It is much more anti-market, anti-privatization, more for egalitarian values and social redistribution. They are the traditional, oldtime socialist supporters."

"This is something that should bother the Socialist Party and everybody else since they didn't run on a traditional socialist program," he added. "But it's base wants to go back to egalitarian solutions."

In the wake of the Socialist victory, the question being asked by Hungarians and foreigners alike is which faction of the now highly eclectic Socialist Party will prevail in the coming struggle to define its economic and social policies?

Will it be the more orthodox, old-time socialists and labor unions led by Sandor Nagy, second on the party's election list? Or the faction led by Laszlo Bekesi, the party's chief liberal reformer, third on the list and tipped to become the next finance minister?

The party is scheduled to hold a convention here Saturday both to formally name its prime minister and outline its policies.

Peter Zwack, the only member of the small Party of Entrepreneurs to be elected to Parliament, believes the question of which faction prevails inside the Socialist Party will make a big difference as to Hungary's future political stability and economic prospects.

He is worried that the Socialist Party leader, Gyula Horn, who is expected to be its candidate for prime minister Saturday, is basically more sympathetic to the "old socialist" Nagy wing than the new "social democrat" Bekesi line.

"We don't know which wing is stronger, the old socialists or the social democrats," Mr. Zwack said in an interview. "The party might split into two factions.

"Many fear is that if Mr. Horn and Mr. Nagy get the upper hand, then the liberal Bekesi program won't go through and the union influence will be so strong on a Socialist government that there's no chance for an economic revival."

Right now, Mr. Horn is talking as if he were on Mr. Bekesi's side and a true believer in liberal economic reform, although Free Democrat leaders were asking today why Mr. Bekesi was absent from the podium at the victory news conference on Sunday night while Mr. Nagy, the labor union chief, was there.

In a broadcast interview, he sought to reassure skeptics that there were no longer any Communist "hard-liners" left within the Socialist Party's ranks.

During the campaign, Mr. Horn echoed Mr. Bekesi's proposal for a "social pact" between the government, labor unions and employers to set prices, wages and other policies while the country gets on with its painful free market reforms.

Libya Finishes Pullout From the Aouzou Strip

Reuters

TUNIS — Libyan troops have completed their withdrawal from the Aouzou Strip, a Chadian diplomat in the Libyan capital said Monday, and Chad said it was ready to take over the desert area.

The Tripoli-based diplomat said a handover ceremony would take place on Monday in the desert strip, which Chad and Libya fought over for years. In February, the International Court of Justice ruled that it belonged to Chad.

POPE: *'No' to Women*

Continued from Page 1

choosing the twelve men whom he made the foundations of his church," the Pope said.

Women, therefore, should accept this situation "as the faithful observance of a plan to be ascribed to the wisdom of the Lord of the universe," the Pope said.

A Vatican statement described the doctrinal reasons for excluding women from the priesthood as "certainly true."

"Therefore, since it does not belong to matters freely open to dispute, it always requires the full and unconditional assent of the faithful, and to teach the contrary is equivalent to leading consciences into error," the statement said.

Inos Biffi, a theologian in Milan, said the significance of the document lay "not so much in the content as the form."

"The doctrine of reserving the ordination of priests for men is part of the patrimony of the church," he said. "But in declaring it, that is, in defining it, the Pope has brought to bear all his special and nonfallible charisma."

Although the letter represented no departure from the Pope's long-held views, its injunction against discussion of women priests coincided with a wider debate among Christians about the role of women.

Last March, the Anglican Church admitted women priests for the first time, dividing its own ranks and sending a chill over its relations with Rome. The letter on Monday, some Vatican officials said, may have been designed in part to tell Anglican priests opposed to the ordination of women that they would find a long-term spiritual home in the Catholic Church.

Additionally, the Vatican plans a synod next October on the theme of religious life, and officials said the Pope wished to ensure that the ordination of women did not become part of the agenda.

The church denies that such views are discriminatory.

"The nonadmission of women to priestly ordination cannot mean that women are of lesser dignity, nor can it be construed as discrimination against them," the Pope's letter said, because "the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God and Mother of the church, received neither the mission proper to the apostles nor the ministerial priesthood."

He described the presence and role of women in the church as "absolutely necessary and irreplaceable," quoting from earlier Vatican teaching that women's role in the church was "of capital importance both for the renewal and humanization of society and for the rediscovery by believers of the true face of the church."

EUROPE: *France Calls for 'New Founding Contract'*

Continued from Page 1

tional on the existing members' signing a new founding contract.

The ideas were "an interesting contribution to the further preparations of the '96 conference," a senior German official said. "We will study them."

The French proposal, described as a convention rather than a treaty or constitution, would institutionalize a so-called variable geometry in Europe whereby some Union members can leave skeptics behind and deepen cooperation in certain areas.

Mr. Lamassoure said the new contract would oblige Union members to adhere to all areas of cooperation outlined in the Maastricht treaty — including plans for a single currency, foreign and security policy, and immigration and justice affairs — or lose their right to vote on those matters. At the same time a core group of "new founders," led by France and Germany, would state their determination to press ahead in those areas.

The German official said variable geometry was already established in Maastricht, which allows Britain to opt out of a single currency and social legislation. As for the future, he said Bonn wanted to avoid setting up any second-class membership status for Eastern Europe and sought to focus instead on transitional arrangements designed to prepare those countries for membership.

One British official dismissed the proposal as "an intellectual kite-flying exercise," given Germany's priority to pulling Eastern Europe into the Union and Spain's opposition to the early adoption of a single currency by a limited group of countries.

The Lamassoure initiative and Germany's ambiguous stance toward it underscore the strategic uncertainty that has overshadowed the alliance.

Germany has pursued its economic and security interests in Eastern Europe with growing assertiveness, most recently by using its weight to drive home membership agreements with the Nordic countries and Austria in March. Bonn sees those countries as necessary stepping stones toward the Union's eventual expansion into Eastern Europe.

"The French have not yet accepted the fact that the capital of Germany, Berlin, will be 70 kilometers away from Poland and hundreds of kilometers away from Paris," said Dominique Moïsi, deputy director of the French Institute of International Relations.

German and French officials said Chancellor Helmut Kohl, President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur were likely to forge a foreign-policy compromise during their meeting in which Paris would accept further openings to the East in exchange for German endorsement of efforts to stabilize Algeria and other North African states.

Both sides also are expected to call for Union leaders to sign partnership and cooperation accords with Russia and the Ukraine at their summit meeting in Corfu, Greece, on June 24-25, officials said. France has dropped its objections to a Russian pact after Foreign Minister Alain Juppé recently won a commitment from Moscow to restrain its exports of uranium, which pose a threat to the French nuclear fuels industry, officials indicated.

Mainly the Franco-German program will involve coordination of existing efforts rather than major new initiatives, officials said. Both sides are concerned mainly with their domestic political agendas ahead of parliamentary elections in Germany in October and the French presidential election next May.

ARCHIVES: *Transfer to Germany Meets Resistance*

Continued from Page 1

ing for culprits. Last year, the center processed 27,000 requests for information from agencies and 1,300 from private individuals.

Although few files in this collection contain direct documentation of mass murder, the information often helps corroborate other evidence. "When a guy writes in his résumé, 'I was assigned to KZ Auschwitz,' and he signs it, it's difficult for him to later claim that he wasn't there," said David Marwell, 42, the center's director.

In bulk alone the collection is staggering, covering roughly 8 miles (13 kilometers) of stacked paper. Among the party membership cards is that of Oskar Schindler, No. 6,421,477, and Amon Goeth, the sadistic commandant of Plaszow concentration camp in Poland, No. 510,964; both men were portrayed in the recent film "Schindler's List."

Much of the current controversy was stirred by a magazine article in the New Yorker by the writer Gerald Posner, who questioned both the quality of the microfilming and the potential pitfalls in German privacy laws. The article contends, for example, that microfilm fails to distinguish between different colored inks used on some documents and renders some writing less legible.

More significant perhaps are concerns about whether German archivists would hinder legitimate scholarship. German privacy law typically prohibits access to files on people until they have been dead for at least 30 years.

As to the issue of accessing the original documents, however, Mr. Marwell expressed confidence that the German government would prove to be a fair administrator. Since 1988, Germany's Federal Archives has had the authority to screen requests from German citizens for entry into the Berlin Document Center. German officials contend that only one request from a scholar and less than 1 percent of requests from private citizens have been denied.

Moreover, under the agreement signed last October, the Justice Department keeps the right to unrestricted access to the files.

"For the kind of access that people are concerned about — scholarship and Nazi war crime investigations — people won't see a difference," Mr. Marwell said. "Absent some dramatic change, I don't think scholars have anything to worry about."

No Punishment In Asylum Case, Cuba Pledges

Reuters

HAVANA — More than 100 Cuban asylum-seekers holed up in the Belgian ambassador's residence will not be punished if they give up their bid to leave Cuba and exit the premises peacefully, a Foreign Ministry official said Monday. The official indicated that the assurance would be made in writing to Belgian authorities.

The official stressed that Cuba and Belgium agreed that entering diplomatic premises was not an appropriate way to leave the country.

A young man staying in the residence since Saturday left the premises Monday. A Cuban official said he was not stopped by the police.

A Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman in Brussels said there were 124 people at the residence, including 24 children. With the departure of the youth, 123 were left.

DEATH NOTICE

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GERTRUDE NEHER
announce with sorrow
her sudden death in Paris,
Friday, May 20, 1994.

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LATIN AMERICA
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LONDON · JUNE 9-10 · 1994

JUNE 9

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Eduardo Aninat, Finance Minister Chile
Fernando Cossio, Minister of Finance, Bolivia
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TURNING THE NEW INVESTMENT ENTHUSIASM INTO LONG-TERM CAPITAL FLOWS
David C Mulford, Chairman, CS First Boston Limited, London
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC REFORM IN LATIN AMERICA: TOWARDS A NEW SOCIAL AGENDA
Carlos Rojas, President, Solidarity Fund, Mexico
Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary, ECLAC, Santiago

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INNOVATING TO PROMOTE NEW FORMS OF SUSTAINABLE GROWTH
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LATIN AMERICAN INVESTMENT - FUTURE PROSPECTS
Joaquin Avila, Member of the Board, Managing Director, Santander Investment
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JUNE 10

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CENTRAL AMERICA
Ana Ordoeez de Mollea, Finance Minister, Guatemala
THE ANDEAN REGION
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Doug Ebdon, Director of Operations, Global Gas, British Gas, London
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CONSOLIDATING THE GAINS: OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT
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Citoyens of Saint-Rémy clockwise from top left. Pierre Bergé in the garden he has created, with a cookbook his next project; Michel Klein in his Provençal home furnished from flea markets; and a country-style table setting in his house; Caroline of Monaco shopping in Saint-Rémy for her Mas de la Source; Irène Silvagni (inset) and the door from the interior courtyard of her Tarascon house; Inès de la Fressange.

The Golden Triangle of Provence

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

SAINT-REMY-DE-PROVENCE, France — Under the canopy of vines on the terrace of the Café des Arts, you watch the fashion world go by. Princess Caroline of Monaco, her basket spilling with fruit and veggies, olives and spices.

There is Inès de la Fressange with baby daughter Nine and husband Luigi d'Orso. Here are Loulou de la Falaise and Pierre Bergé, a world away from Saint Laurent couture as they compare fine white linens bought in the flea market.

Since the fashionable folk descended on this picture-postcard Provençal village over the last five years, they have generated a myth as powerful as the sun-and-sunflowers images of Van Gogh. Saint Rémy and surrounding towns, Arles, Les Baux-de-Provence and Tarascon, are supposed to form a "golden triangle" like the Paris shopping streets round Avenue Montaigne.

The reality is rather different. You don't see the fashion crowd parading the streets. The Café des Arts is not Saint-Trop's Le Sénéquier — although fashion friends may drop by after shopping in Wednesday's market.

You are sure to find familiar faces on Sunday morning at L'Isle-sur-la-Sorgue, a town devoted to antique shops that de la Falaise describes as "shopping heaven." You may bump into friends at the restaurant in Eygalières, where the designer Michel Klein has his home, or on the terrace of the Nord Pinus in Arles, or in the Arènes at Nîmes, where last week's Pentecost Feria garnered Christian Lacroix's wife Françoise, d'Urso and the embroiderer François Lesage.

But Saint-Rémy is neither the new Saint-Tropez, nor Cannes, nor Capri. Like the Hamptons in America (in a less varnished style), it corresponds rather to a 1990s need for the great escape. It represents a conscious decision to scale down, to turn a lightly sun-bronzed back on the glitzy, fancy Riviera. It is the fashionable world in flight from itself.

So there is Bergé, couture president, one-time opera supremo, best friend of President François Mitterrand, cultivating the garden he has created on the edge of the Alpilles by transplanting 500-year-old olive trees.

"One thing I know at my age — you don't buy young wines or plant young trees," says the 63-year-old Bergé, who describes his house with its pastel-washed walls as "very simple."

"It's a peaceful life — making olive oil, going to the flower market in Arles and Cavaillon, to the antique markets — and I do the cooking," says Bergé. "It is not exactly ecological, but a return to nature."

Bergé — who is now planning to write a book of Provençal country cooking — has a typical low, square *mas*, or farmhouse, of the region, like Klein and the decorator Jacques Grange.

"There are two kinds of houses, *mas* and *bastide*," says Pierre Passebon, partner to Grange, whose house is near Caroline's Mas de la Source.

The Monaco princess came to Saint-Rémy for personal reasons when she was widowed in 1990. The simple Provençal dress she chose and her flight from chic, urbanized Monaco seem prescient. So is the fact that she uses the Saint-Rémy house not as a rare retreat, but as her home.

Klein too — although designing his own label and Guy Laroche haute couture — tries to spend half his time in the house he has painted with vibrant colors — warm red, sky blue or cool green walls, with flea-market finds arranged in divine disorder.

A colony for the fashionable, away from the glitz of the Riviera.

"I like the idea that it has no style — but a coherent whole," he says, showing proudly a newly acquired statue of an African dancing girl inside and freshly planted rose bushes round the pool.

Near Tarascon, Irène Silvagni — a former fashion editor of French Vogue and a consultant to Yohji Yamamoto — contemplates the sunset sky. Her blush-red main room, with its twin stone basins, and the lofty upper floor with red-tile floor increasingly serve as an office for her and her film-producer husband, Giorgio.

"From Tarascon to Saint Rémy is already like being in a different country — it changes from village to village," says Thadée Klossowski, husband of Loulou de la Falaise, whose mother Maxine has just bought a to-be-restored house in the area.

The latest addition to the clan will be Marie Steinberg, proprietor of Marie et Fils, favorite restaurant of the fashion crowd in Paris. But down here they all insist how little they dine out and how rarely they see each — apart from the annual celebration of "Inès's birthday party" in August.

"It's like anywhere — there are people who need to do the *vie mondaine* and people who stay home," says d'Urso. "Everybody is very proud of their own place and very concerned to show it."

Nor is there any sense of dressing up. Saint-Rémy's narrow streets are splattered with the signature Provençal prints, but even the sophisticated Souleiado makes over half its store for the home. It is another sign of the times that clothes shops are outnumbered by lifestyle boutiques, and if you do see a famous face, it will probably be at Ebène, an at-home and antiques store tucked away in a courtyard.

Even for her birthday, says de la Fressange, people don't really dress up, with "Loulou in a cotton Gypsy dress that cost 300 francs."

The spike-heeled shoes that de la Falaise is wearing at dinner with Klein do not seem typical Provençal peasant footwear, and there is an element of play-acting in this back-to-rural-life by people who can afford someone to launder their antique linen sheets.

"Its all very Marie-Antoinette — even the sheep are pretty clean," admits de la Fressange, although she claims that her own Mas de Frigolet is "rather sloppy" and that she loves it because "as soon as I put my feet in Provence all my worries disappear."

Does the lure of Saint-Rémy suggest that the days of the Riviera as a fashion hot spot are definitively over? Terence Conran, who has just moved his French home to Les Baux, first colonized rural France 40 years ago and built the success of his Habitat empire on authentic country things. He remarks on the flight by all his friends from the coast to the hinterland.

"But it hasn't really changed," says de la Falaise. "There were always a lot of foreigners in Provence — painters and artists because it was very cheap. Everyone here was always very snobbish about the coast. It was always 'ruined.' My mother was snobbish about the Côte d'Azur by the late '50s or early 1960s. But what is different here is that how much land you have does not reflect how much money you have. Some people have huge properties and live off tomatoes. Nothing is related to exterior signs of wealth."

Yet the truth is that 100 years after wealthy aristocrats first colonized the Côte d'Azur in winter, and 70 years after Scott Fitzgerald became the summer pioneer, everything that the Riviera stands for has gone out of fashion with the fashionable: grand hotels, cocktails at six, dressing for dinner and a social season.

"There is no sense of people coming to Saint-Rémy to mix with other people or because they want to watch them," says Silvagni. "But maybe there is something in the air, in the colors, in the scents of Provence that corresponds to what fashion people feel is right for now."

An Unsubtle Market: Male Vanity

By Dan Shaw
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In "Sleepless in Seattle," last summer's hit romantic comedy, Tom Hanks's character, a widower in his 30s who hasn't been on a date for 15 years, asks a friend for advice.

"I just want to know what it's like out there," he says.

"That's what I'm trying to tell you, what women are looking for — pecs and a cute butt," says his friend, played by Rob Reiner.

"You can't even turn on the news nowadays without hearing about how some babe thought some guy's butt was cute. Who the first woman to say this was I don't know, but somehow it caught on."

It certainly has.

Women and other men are paying attention to how men look as never before.

From the bare-chested studs on "Melrose Place" and billboards of the model Michael Bergin in Calvin Klein underwear to the sinewy rock stars on MTV and the football coaches who hawk Ultra Slim-Fast diet shakes on television, the image of modern masculinity is changing, and well-defined musculature seems to be a requirement.

While women complain that they can't be as thin as the waif-model Kate Moss, men are grumbling that they can't be as buffed and beefy as Marky Mark.

The emphasis on appearance has made men feel newly vulnerable about their looks, with increasing numbers of men showing up at department store cosmetics counters, in plastic surgeons' offices and on psychotherapists' couches. In short, they are beginning to feel and act just like body-conscious women.

Men's Health, a five-year-old magazine whose circulation has jumped from 800,000 to 1.2 million in the last year, is catering to this growing market. Unlike GQ, Esquire and Details, with their self-consciously hip urbanity, Men's Health resembles nothing so much as an earnest women's supermarket magazine.

"Do It Better! 101 Ways to Get Smarter, Stronger, Richer, Calmer and Cooler," reads the cover of the May issue. Other articles include "The One Vitamin Every Man Needs," "Best Exercises to Lose Weight" and "Stay Focused: How to Blow Off the 10 Worst Male Stressors."

Michael Lafavore, 42, the executive editor of Men's Health, is proud of his cover lines. "That's our secret," he said. "We dare to do that. We know what guys care about — their sex lives, their potbellies, how to get more energy. That's what they respond to on a visceral level."

Health is not necessarily the readers' prime concern. "Men are terrifically vain," Lafavore said.

"There is not much evidence throughout history that men aren't vain," he added. "In other times, we wore powdered wigs and knee britches. Men care how they look at the beach. That's supposedly women's territory, but I've seen guys at the beach cover themselves with T-shirts and towels to hide their bodies. Most guys feel no better about being out of shape than women do."

Society has made the stakes awfully high. "No pecs, no sex," reads an advertisement for the trendy David Barton Gym in Manhattan. "My motto is not 'Be healthy'; it's 'Look better naked,'" Barton said.

"Most men who exercise want to show it off," said Richard Martin, the curator of the Costume Institute at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, noting the popularity of Gianni Versace's flamboyant, body-conscious fashions.

"Boys who believed in superheroes can wear Versace clothing as adults. It's a self-conscious style, one of the most beautiful fashions of narcissism in our time."

SOME people, citing the homoeroticism of much of men's fashion and fragrance advertising, believe that a majority of men who devote an inordinate amount of time and money on their appearance are homosexual.

"The gay marketplace has a lot to do with it, but it's trickled down to the heteros," said Christopher Cakebread, a professor of advertising at Boston University.

"People like to look at half-naked people. Society is willing to accept more nudity in advertising, and the advertisers are appealing to a younger group. If you walk down Newbury Street in Boston, you see these heterosexual guys bulging all over the place, showing off their gym bodies. They look like they walked out of the pages of a bad magazine."

Eli Levine, a 30-year-old paralegal in Manhattan who played rugby in college, recently joined a gym.

"It's definitely a cosmetic thing," Levine said. "I'm thinking about being in a bathing suit. I want women to accept my body when I take my shirt off. If my body type were what all the models had, I would be very happy not to lift a weight."

Michael Musto, a columnist for The Village Voice, who is accustomed to the "body fascism" of the gay club scene, discovered that straight clubs are not so different.

"Alarming numbers of attendees look like they've stepped out of the pages of Details," he wrote earlier this month. "They're all models, model wannabes, model citizens or, worse, model admirers."

Eating disorders are becoming more common in men. "When they have it, they have it just like women," said James B. Wirth, the director of the eating and weight disorders program at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.

"They have the same intensity to lose weight and the same sense of body distortion. They, of course, don't lose their menstrual cycle, but they do lose their sex drive. They are much more preoccupied with muscle definition. The majority are heterosexual. Maybe one in five are homosexual."

Ann Kearney-Cooke, a psychologist in Cincinnati, who has treated adolescent and middle-aged men with eating disorders, thinks men's focus on their appearance is a reaction to changing sex roles.

"Many men are trying to attain a V-shaped body that is a symbol of masculinity," she said. "Men want to make a statement: 'We may be making the same amount of money, we may be changing diapers, but we are still stronger.'" Or as Barton put it, "Broad shoulders tapering down to a narrow waist looks hot in any century."

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								Venezuela-Spanish	800-1111-1

Certain restrictions apply where country to country calling is available. Listing subject to change. For current numbers, customer service, or additional numbers call the Sprint Access Number of the country you're in, or 1-800-877-4646 while in the U.S. Bold denotes country to country calling availability. △FONCARD billing only. Use Global Calling (891) number & PIN (personal identification number). Global Calling rates apply. ◆Wait for second tone. + Public phones may require coin or card. ✓ Available at most phones. ▲Not available from pay phones. + Eastern portion may require special code. Call local operator for assistance. ~ FONCARD billing. Collect calls U.S. destination only. ○ In some areas, ask the local operator to connect you to the Sprint Operator. ◆◆ From pay phones, push red button, wait for tone, then dial 02◆. ‡ Available at military phones only. ~ Available from selected hotels. ○○ Available from outdoor coin only. ‡‡ Local long distance charges may apply.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

May 30, 1994

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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (E.C.)
Monomo-Bahrain,PO 2808,Fx 530042 TI 530235
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd ... $ 129.09
m ABC Islamic Fund (E.C.) ... $ 125.23
m ABC Global Recovery Fd ... $ 106.15
ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 283, Amsterdam
w Columbia Securities ... Fl 147.53
w Trans Europe Fund Fl ... Fl 92.64
w Trans Europe Fund $ ... $ 49.95
w Alfenita ... Fl 247.70
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT Ltd
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust ... $ 30.0614
w AIG Balanced World Fd ... $ 106.7050
d AIG Emerg Mkts Bd Fd ... $ 100.2854
w AIG Eurecu Fund Plc ... Ecu 124.2191
w AIG Euro Small Co Fd Plc ... $ 155.0857
w AIG Europe Fd Plc ... $ 125.9913
w AIG Japan Fund ... $ 114.3171
d AIG Japan Small Cos Fd ... $ 15.44
w AIG Latin America Fd Plc ... $ 148.4393
w AIG Multicurrency Bd Fd Plcs ... $ 102.3037
w AIG South East Asia Fd ... $ 247.2564
d High Life Fund ... Ecu 9.58
d UBZ Euro-Optimizer Fund ... Ecu 12.36
d UBZ Liquidity Fund $ ... $ 113.6710
d UBZ Liquidity Fond DM ... DM 124.5843
d UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu ... Ecu 125.7607
d UBZ Liquidity Fund SF ... SF 121.7440
ALFRED BERG
d Alfred Berg Norden ... $ 200.83
Alfred Berg Sicav
d Far East ... $ 199.35
d Germany ... DM 237.08
d Global ... $ 173.74
d Japan ... Y 12301.00
d Netherlands ... Fl 235.88
d North America ... $ 117.27
d Switzerland ... SF 188.90
d U.K. ... £ 74.82
ALPHA FUND MANAGEMENT, LTD
43 Far-La-Ville Rd, Hamilton, HM11 Bermuda
m Alpha Asia Hedge 1 May 251 $ ... 138.09
m Alpha Europe Fd (Apr 30) ... Ecu 258.67
m Alpha Futures Fd (Apr 30) ... $ 205.04
m Alpha Glbl Prp Trad Apr 30 ... $ 92.74
m Alpha Global Fd (Apr 30) ... $ 937.90
m Alpha Hedge Fd (Apr 30) ... $ 426.00
m Alpha Japan Sec (Apr 30) ... $ 286.61
m Alpha Latin Amer (Apr 30) ... $ 279.46
m Alpha Pacific Fd (Apr 30) ... $ 404.26
m Alpha SAM ... $ 120.93
m Alpha Short Fd (Apr 30) ... $ 69.28
m Alpha Shi-T Fix Inc/Apr 30 ... $ 119.28
m Alpha Tiingale Fd (Apr 30) ... $ 173.19
m Alpha Worthington (Apr 30) ... $ 112.34
m Buch-Alpha EurHdg Apr 30 ... Ecu 152.71
m Globalvest Value (Apr 30) ... $ 124.60
w Helsel Japan Fund ... Y 11.462
m Hemisphere Neutral Apr 30 ... $ 103.49
m Latinvest Value (Apr 30) ... $ 91.72
m NichApt Aurelia (Apr 30) ... $ 172.54
m Pacif RIM Opp BVI May 23 ... $ 107.29
m Simpson Int'l Fund (Apr 30) ... $ 100.59
m Sage Int'l Fd (Apr 30) ... $ 113.55
m Salus Int'l Fd (Apr 30) ... $ 107.44
ARRAL ASSOCIATES LTD
w Arral American Quant Fd ... $ 13.56
w Arral Asian Fund ... $ 378.37
w Arral Int'l Hedge Fund ... $ 213.89
BAIL, 72 Place Vendome, 75001 Paris
m Intermarket Fund ... $ 578.42
f Interpill Convert Bds ... FF 2810.41
f Interpill Intl Bds ... $ 585.39
f Interpill Dbl Convertibles ... $ 645.86
Intermarket Multicurrency Fund
m Class A ... FF 2360.90
m Class B ... £ 228.51
m Class C ... $ 52034.00
BANK BRUSSELS LAMBERT (32-2) 547 2037
d BBL Invest America ... $ 408.82
d BBL Invest Belgium ... BF 12741.08
d BBL Invest Far East ... Y 38277.69
d BBL Invest Asia ... $ 630.59
d BBL Invest Latin Amer ... $ 547.89
d BBL Invest UK ... £ 224.48
d BBL Rental Fd Intl ... LF 3777.00
d Patrimonial ... LF 20636.50
d Rental Cash S-Medium BEF BF 121079.08
d Rental Cash S-Medium DEMDM 3028.61
d Rental Cash S-Medium USD $ 5187.01
d BBL (L) Inv Goldmines ... $ 133.08
d BBL 1L1 Invest Europe ... LF 14086.00
d BBL 1L1 Inv Euro-Immo ... LF 10754.00
d BBL 1L1 Invest World ... LF 3673.00
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614
w Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav) ... $ 12.54
w Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav) ... $ 13.58
w Dollar Zone Bd Fd (Sicav) ... $ 11.57
w Sterling Equity Fd (Sicav) ... £ 1.237
w Sterling Bd Fd (Sicav) ... £ 1.447
w Asia Pacific Region Fd ... $ 11.21
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
w The Dragon Fund Sicav ... $ 89.39
m Japan Gld Fd A (29/04/94) ... $ 128.10
m Japan Gld Fd B (29/04/94) ... $ 108.52
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units ... $ 129.79
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units ... $ 111.49
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. A ... $ 130.136
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. B ... $ 113.358
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 2 Cl. A ... $ 104.342
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 2 Cl. B ... $ 103.985
m Indosuez Curr. Cl A Units ... $ 105.118
m Indosuez Curr. Cl B Units ... $ 110.877
w IPNA - 3 ... $ 435.00
d ISA Asian Growth Fund ... $ 77.46
d ISA Japan Reg. Growth Fd ... Y 464.08
d ISA Pacific Gold Fund ... $ 18.64
d ISA Asian Income Fund ... $ 11.35
d Indosuez Korea Fund ... $ 15.08
w Shanghai Fund ... $ 11.38
w Nimalayan Fund ... $ 18.26
w Manila Fund ... $ 27.95
w Malacca Fund ... $ 19.08
w Siam Fund ... $ 56.37
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund ... $ 50.800
d Oriental Venture Trust ... $ 65.440
d North American Trust ... $ 36.725
d Singap & Malay Trust ... $ 38.100
d Pacific Trust ... HK$ 35.410
d Tasman Fund ... $ 6.610
d Japan Fund ... $ 18.035
w Monaxed Trust ... $ 36.170
d Germany Japan Warrant ... $ 8.81
w Indosuez Nkh Yld Bd Fd A ... $ 93.47
w Indosuez High Yld Bd Fd B ... $ 95.29
b Mail Espana ... Ptas 100162.00
b Mail France ... FF 5463.75
w Mail France 95 ... FF 5250.14
w Indosuez Latin America ... $ 9.74
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
w Intelbond Chf ... SF 77.72
w Intelsec Chf ... SF 219.27
w Swissfund Chf ... SF 169.80
BANRIESCS ALLIANCE-CREDIT BANK-
(4133) 346-1281, Geneva
w Pleiade North Am Equities ... $ 101.11
w Pleiade Europe Equities ... Ecu 135.47
w Pleiade Asia Pacific Eq ... $ 95.57
w Pleiade Environment Eq ... $ 64.19
w Pleiade Dollar Bonds ... $ 97.60
w Pleiade ECU Bonds ... Ecu 106.09
w Pleiade FF Bonds ... FF 106.69
w Pleiade Euro Conv Bonds ... SF 94.21
w Pleiade Dollar Reserve ... $ 100.51
w Pleiade ECU Reserve ... Ecu 103.72
w Pleiade SF Reserve ... SF 102.18
w Pleiade FF Reserve ... FF 103.20
BARCLAYS INTL FUND MANAGERS
Hong Kong. Tel: (852) 826 1900
d China (PRC) ... $ 5.791
d Hong Kong ... $ 35.760
d Indonesia ... $ 12.663
d Japan ... $ 9.891
d Korea ... $ 13.089
d Malaysia ... $ 24.927
d Philippines ... $ 27.115
d Singapore ... $ 18.630
d Thailand ... $ 30.021
d South East Asia ... $ 35.389
BARING INTL FD MNGRS (IRELAND) LTD
(SIB RECOGNIZED)
IFSC HSE,Custom Hse Dock,Dub. 4471628400
w High Yield Bond ... $ 9.29
w World Bond FFR ... FF 57.39
BARING INTL FD MNGRS (IRELAND) LTD
(NON SIB RECOGNIZED)
w Australia ... $ 27.06
w Japan Technology ... $ 69.78
w Japan Fund ... $ 27.11
w Japan New Generation ... $ 23.39
w Malaysia & Singapore ... $ 117.71
w North America ... $ 26.97
w Octopus Fund ... $ 48.58
w Pacific Fund ... $ 172.71
w International Bond ... $ 18.47
w Europe Fund ... $ 17.18
w Hong Kong ... $ 119.03
w Tristar Warrant ... $ 39.94
w Global Emerging Mkts ... $ 14.08
w Latin America ... $ 14.88
w Currency Fund ... $ 16.41
w Currency Fund Managed ... $ 50.52
w Korea Fund ... $ 9.62
w Baring Emerg World Fd ... $ 1.011
BDD GROUP OF FUNDS
w BDD US$ Cash Fund ... $ 5345.15
w BDD Ecu Cash Fund ... Ecu 6115.69
w BDD Swiss Franc Cash ... SF 5059.44
w BDD Int. Bond Fund-US$ ... $ 5333.45
w BDD Int. Bond Fund-Ecu ... Ecu 6971.38
w BDD N American Equity Fds ... $ 4861.76
w BDD European Equity Fund Ecu 6197.21
m BDD Asian Equity Fund ... $ 1446.81
m BDD US Small Cap Fund ... $ 1038.87
w Eurotinanciere Fixed Inc ... FF 10778.15
w Eurotin Multi-Cy Bd Fd ... FF 9414.26
BELLINVEST MGMT (GSY) LTD
w Bellinvest-Brazil ... $ 1134.81
w Bellinvest-Global ... $ 948.25
w Bellinvest-Israel ... $ 710.74
w Bellinvest-Multiband ... $ 929.32
w Bellinvest-Superfar ... $ 928.98
BNP LUXEMBOURG
INTER CASH
f France Monetaire ... FF 14809.66
f France Securite ... FF 17697.33
f Inter Cash DM ... DM 2758.92
f Inter Cash Ecu ... Ecu 1924.13
f Inter Cash GBP ... £ 1482.21
f Inter Cash USD ... $ 1246.36
f Inter Cash Tok ... Y 165008
INTER MULTI INVESYMENT
w Privatisations Intl Invest ... $ 12911.57
w Telecoms Invest ... $ 995.36
INTER OPTIMUM
w Interbond USD ... $ 1402.59
w BEF/LUF ... BF 106495.86
w Multidevises DM ... DM 2949.80
w USD ... $ 1229.71
w FRF ... FF 15366.01
w ECU ... Ecu 1227.46
INTER STRATEGIE
w Australie ... $ 1257.70
w France ... FF 11483.00
w Europe du Nord ... £ 1231.06
w Europe du Centre ... DM 2854.31
w Europe du Sud ... Ecu 1050.89
w Japon ... Y 120085
w Amerique du Nord ... $ 1574.08
w Sud-Est Asiatique ... $ 1653.05
w Global ... $ 348.17
BSS UNIVERSAL FUND SICAV
d Eurosec ECU A (Div) ... Ecu 129.0731
d Eurosec ECU B (Cap) ... Ecu 140.6779
d Intelsec USD A (Div) ... $ 21.2548
d Intelsec USD B (Cap) ... $ 22.4832
d Intelbond USD A (Div) ... $ 15.8784
d Intelbond USD B (Cap) ... $ 19.5199
d Flansec Global FM A (Div) FM 226.8968
d Flansec Global FM B (Cap) FM 229.4102
d Intelbond FRF A (Div) ... FF 111.8703
d Intelbond FRF B (Cap) ... FF 145.3342
d For East USD A (Div) ... $ 26.2259
d For East USD B (Cap) ... $ 26.2634
d Japan JPT A (Div) ... Y 1180.9770
d Japan JPY B (Cap) ... Y 1180.9770
d Portsec FRF B (Cap) ... FF 119.9430
d Latin America USD A (Div) $ 22.8842
d Latin America USD B (Cap) $ 22.8842
d North America USD A (Div) $ 16.5953
d North Amer USD B (Cap) ... $ 16.5953
d Asia USD A (Div) ... $ 10.0000
d Asia USD B (Cap) ... $ 10.0000
d World USD A (Div) ... $ 10.8000
d World USD B (Cap) ... $ 10.0000
BUCHANAN FUND LIMITED
c/o Bank of Bermuda Ltd. 18091 295-4000
f Global Hedge USD ... $ 13.19
f Global Hedge GBP ... £ 13.84
f European & Atlantic ... $ 11.79
f Pacific ... $ 13.93
f Emerging Markets ... $ 23.27
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
d Fructilux - Obl. Fses A ... FF 8511.26
d Fructilux - Obl. Euro B ... Ecu 1528.34
w Fructilux - Actions Fses C ... FF 9180.02
d Fructilux - Actions Euro D ... Ecu 1762.69
d Fructilux - Court Terme E ... FF 8582.26
d Fructilux - D Mark F ... DM 1080.55
CALLANDER
w Callander Emer. Growth ... $ 126.71
w Callander F-Asset ... $ 141.26
w Callander F-Austrian ... AS 1241.75
w Callander F-Spanish ... Pta 9469.00
w Callander F-US Health Care $ 60.24
w Callander Swiss Growth ... SF 155.47
CAMPBELL (BERMUDA) LTD
w Glbl Institutional (1 Apr) ... $ 865.26
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP
d CI Canadian Growth Fd ... C$ 6.54
d CI North American Fd ... C$ 7.96
d CI Pacific Fund ... C$ 17.78
d CI Global Fund ... C$ 9.66
d CI Emerg Markets Fd ... C$ 9.10
d CI European Fund ... C$ 5.82
d Canada Gwth Mortgage Fd C$ 18.49
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
w Capital Int'l Fund ... $ 134.57
w Capital Italia SA ... $ 46.52
CDC INTERNATIONAL
w CEP Court Terme ... FF 174433.72
w GEI Long Terme ... FF 1517298.60
CINDAM BRAZIL FUND
d Cindam Equity Fund ... $ 126.4306
d Cindam Balanced Fund ... $ 109.6440
CITIBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
POB 1273 Luxembourg Tel. 477 91 71
d Citinvest Global Bond ... $ 99.72
d Citinvest FGP USD ... $ 1234.28
d Citinvest FGP ECU ... Ecu 1277.30
d Citinvest Selector ... $ 1445.72
d Citicurrencies USD ... $ 1629.59
d Citicurrencies DEM ... DM 142.31
d Citicurrencies GBP ... £ 162.41
d Citicurrencies Yen ... Y 12391.08
d Citiport N.A. Equity ... $ 233.20
d Citiport Cont. Euro Equity ... Ecu 184.66
d Citiport UK Equity ... £ 137.38
d Citiport French Equity ... FF 1419.87
d Citiport German Equity ... DM 95.52
d Citiport Japan Equity ... Y 5025.00
d Citiport IAPEC ... $ 224.61
d Citiport Eamec ... $ 184.25
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond ... $ 158.05
d Citiport Euro Bond ... Ecu 157.95
d Managed Currency Fund ... $ 145.19
CITIBANK (PARIS) S.A.
w Citi Yo Cap Gld ... $ 9753.67
CITITRUST
w US $ Equities ... $ 256.40704
w US $ Money Market ... $ 46.01985
w US $ Bonds ... $ 16.80198
w Citiland ... $ 1441.57411
w Citiperformance Intl S.A. ... $ 15.10116
w The Good Earth Fund ... $ 11.59321
COMGEST (33-1) 44 78 75 14
w Compest Asia ... $ 1272.98
w Compest Europe ... SF 1279.49
CONCEPT FUND
b WAM Global Hedge Fd ... $ 1044.46
b WAM Intl Bd Hedge Fd ... $ 990.41
CONCERTO LIMITED
w NAV 15 April 1994 ... $ 96.23
COWEN ASSET MANAGEMENT
Cowen Enterprise Fund N.V.
w Class A Shs ... $ 1366.92
w Class B Shs ... $ 1496.09
CREDIT AGRICOLE
INDEX15
d Indexis USA/S&P 500 ... $ 18.49
d Indexis Japan/Nikkei ... Y 1866.06
d Indexis G Brit/FTSE ... £ 13.87
d Indexis Franco/CAC 40 ... FF 152.45
d Indexis C.T. ... FF 116.09
MONAX15
d Court Terme USD ... $ 16.86
d Court Terme DEM ... DM 28.80
d Court Terme JPY ... Y 2570.05
d Court Terme GBP ... £ 13.56
d Court Terme FRF ... FF 127.61
d Court Terme ESP ... Pta 2948.99
d Court Terme ECU ... Ecu 19.86
MOSAIS
d Actions Int'l Diversifiées ... FF 129.39
d Actions Nord-Américaines ... $ 22.89
d Actions Japonaises ... Y 1913.95
d Actions Anglaises ... £ 13.44
d Actions Allemandes ... DM 40.62
d Actions Françaises ... FF 147.48
d Actions Esp. & Port. ... Pta 3017.17
d Actions Italiennes ... Lit 37436.61
d Actions Bassin Pacifique ... $ 35.91
d Obli Intl Diversifiées ... FF 122.15
d Obli Nord-Américaines ... $ 18.58
d Obli Japonaises ... Y 2390.82
d Obli Anglaises ... £ 13.40
d Obli Allemandes ... DM 39.10
d Obli Françaises ... FF 138.77
d Obli Esp. & Port. ... Pta 2707.16
d Obli Convert. Intern. ... FF 149.21
d Court Terme Ecu ... Ecu 21.93
d Court Terme USD ... $ 17.25
d Court Terme FF ... FF 141.87
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
d Elysees Monetaire ... FF 809923.46
d Sam Actiash USD B ... $ 1102.96
CREDIT SUISSE
d CSF Bonds ... SF 86.75
d Bond Valor Swf ... SF 113.20
d Bond Valor US - Dollar ... $ 122.68
d Bond Valor D - Mark ... DM 114.45
d Bond Valor Yen ... Y 11016.00
d Bond Valor (Sterling ... £ 101.51
d Convert Valor Swf ... SP 169.35
d Convert Valor US - Dollar ... $ 194.54
d Convert Valor (Sterling ... £ 87.70
d CSF International ... SF 134.25
d Actions Suisses ... SF 820.00
d Credit Suisse Fund Cas Switzerl SF 241.38
d Eurcecu Valor ... SF 226.25
d Energie - Valor ... SF 159.25
d Pacific - Valor ... SF 143.00
d CS Gold Valor ... SF 1.30
d CS Tiger Fund ... $ 1207.09
d CS Ecu Bond A ... Ecu 103.47
d CS Ecu Bond B ... Ecu 127.17
d CS Golden Bond A ... Fl 101.66
d CS Golden Bond B ... Fl 132.72
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A ... Pta 30417.00
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B ... Pta 31854.00
d CS Prime Bond A ... DM 103.47
d CS Prime Bond B ... DM 130.80
d CS Eurasia Bond A ... $ 238.90
d CS Eurasia Bond B ... DM 347.12
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1996 ... SF 105.67
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1996 ... DM 106.42
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1996 ... Ecu 107.08
d CS Swiss Franc Bond A ... SF 248.87
d CS Swiss Franc Bond B ... SF 277.44
d CS Bond Fd Lire A/B ... Lit 2496878.00
d CS Bond Fd Pesetas A/B ... Ptas 1901.2.00
d CS Germany Fund A ... DM 263.73
d CS Germany Fund B ... DM 278.38
d CS Euro Blue Chips A ... DM 258.15
d CS Euro Blue Chips B ... DM 268.80
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A ... $ 101.49
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B ... $ 129.21
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A ... DM 102.84
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B ... DM 155.70
d CS Money Market Fd $ ... $ 1794.82
d CS Money Market Fd DM ... DM 1750.54
d CS Money Market Fd £ ... £ 2353.03
d CS Money Market Fd Yen ... Y 145258.00
d CS Money Market Fd CS ... C$ 1302.05
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu ... Ecu 1388.16
d CS Money Market Fd SF ... SF 5833.62
d CS Money Market Fd HFl ... Fl 1288.60
d CS Money Market Fd Lit ... Lit 1236209.00
d CS Money Market Fd FF ... FF 4181.02
d CS Money Market Fd Pta ... Ptas 125198.00
d CS Money Market Fd BEF ... BF 57096.00
d CS Oeko-Protect A ... DM 238.48
d CS Oeko-Protect B ... DM 259.03
d CS North-American A ... $ 244.82
d CS North-American B ... $ 251.41
d CS Fund A ... £ 116.19
d CS UK Fund A ... £ 112.79
d CS France Fund A ... FF 1016.35
d CS France Fund B ... FF 1070.12
d CS Eurorail ... DM 103.89
d CS Italy Fund A ... Lit 275244.00
d CS Italy Fund B ... Lit 28194.00
d CS Netherlands Fd A ... FL 412.56
d CS Netherlands Fd B ... FL 428.16
d CS FF Bond A ... FF 1055.37
d CS FF Bond B ... FF 1131.62
d CS Capital SFR 2000 ... SF 1535.19
d CS Capital DM 2000 ... DM 1438.66
d CS Capital DM 1997 ... DM 1748.19
d CS Capital Ecu 2000 ... Ecu 1391.12
d CS Capital FF 2000 ... FF 1388.98
d CS Japan Megatrend SFR ... SF 262.93
d CS Japan Megatrend Yen ... Y 25962.00
d CS Portf Inc SFR A/B ... SF 1016.68
d CS Portf Bal SFR ... SF 1027.39
d CS Portf Growth SFR ... SF 1020.13
d CS Portf Inc DM A/B ... DM 1055.35
d CS Portf Bal DM ... DM 1069.03
d CS Portf Growth DM ... DM 1043.05
d CS Portf Inc US$ A/B ... $ 983.51
d CS Portf Bal US$ ... $ 1004.89
d CS Portf Growth US$ ... $ 1022.44
d CS Portf Inc (Lire) A/B ... Lit 974008.00
d CS Portf Bal (Lire) A/B ... Lit 968016.00
d CS Portf Gro (Lire) A/B ... Lit 952202.00
d CS Eq Fd Emerg Mkts ... $ 1159.96
d CS Eq Fd Small Cap USA ... $ 981.11
d CS Eq Fd Small Eur ... DM 957.63
d CS Eq Fd Latin America ... $ 978.86
CURSITOR FUND
d Cursitor East Asian Eq ... $ 101.58
d Cursitor Gltd Gwth Sub-Fd ... $ 99.25
DARIER HENTSCH GROUP
Tel 41-22 708 48 37
d DH Maker Markets Fund ... SF 1059.00
d DH Monarch Portfolio ... SF 999.00
d Hentsch Treasury Fd ... SF 10345.00
d Samural Portfolio ... SF 308.00
DISCOUNT BANK GROUP
w Multicurr. Bond ... SF 1373.20
w Dollar Bond ... $ 1161.15
w Euroval Equity ... Ecu 1328.00
w N. America Equity ... $ 1425.10
w Pacific Equity ... $ 1255.73
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
d Concentra + ... DM 52.93
d Int'l Rentenfond + ... DM 70.97
DRESDNER INTERNATIONAL MGMT SERVICES
La Touche House - IFSC - Dublin 1
DSB Thornton Lot Ara Sel Fd
d Consolidator Fund ... $ 9.93
DUBIN & SWIECA ASSET MANAGEMENT
Tel : (809) 945 1406 Fax : (809) 945 1469
b Highbridge Capital Corp ... $ 12042.30
m Overlook Performance Fd ... $ 2048.16
m Pacific RIM Op Fd ... $ 107.39
EBC FUND MANAGERS (Jersey) LTD
13 Seale St, St Helier : 0534-34331
EBC TRADEO CURRENCY FUND LTD
d Capital ... $ 33.896
d Income ... $ 15.171
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
d Long Term ... $ 31.7021
d Long Term - DMK ... DM 105.7149
ERMITAGE LUX (352-4873 20)
w Ermitage Inter Rate Strat ... DM 10.00
w Ermitage Selz Fund ... $ 63.67
w Ermitage Asian Hedge Fd ... $ 10.70
w Ermitage Euro Hedge Fd ... DM 17.56
w Ermitage Crosby Asia Fd ... $ 18.77
w Ermitage Amer Hdg Fd ... $ 8.67
w Ermitage Emer Mkts Fd ... $ 14.26
EUROPA FUNDS LIMITED
d American Equity Fund ... $ 202.65
d American Option Fund ... $ 178.22
d Asian Equity Fd ... $ 128.16
w European Equity Fd ... $ 122.70
EVEREST CAPITAL (809) 292 2280
m Everest Capital Intl Ltd ... $ 139.66
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)
d Discovery Fund ... $ 20.59
d Far East Fund ... $ 83.02
d Fid. Amer. Assets ... $ 199.96
d Fid. Amer. Values IV ... $ 113644.20
d Frontier Fund ... $ 36.34
d Global Ind Fund ... $ 19.25
d Global Selection Fund ... $ 72.83
d New Europe Fund ... $ 13.49
d Orient Fund ... $ 122.77
d Special Growth Fund ... $ 42.00
d World Fund ... $ 115.79
FINMANAGEMENT SA-Lugano (41.91/2)7911
w Delta Premium Corp ... $ 1205.00
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 488 558
w Scandinavia Int'l Growth Fd ... $ 1.00
FOREIGN & COLONIAL EMERG MKTS LTD
Tel : London 071 628 1234
d Argentinian Invest Co Sicav ... $ 27.94
d Brazilian Invest Co Sicav ... $ 27.20
d Colombian Invest Co Sicav ... $ 16.59
d Indian Invest Co Sicav ... $ 10.88
d Latin Amer Extra Yield Fd $ 10.2487
d Latin America Income Co ... $ 9.93
d Latin American Invest Co ... $ 10.85
d Mexican Invest Co Sicav ... $ 42.31
d Peruvian Invest Co Sicav ... $ 15.50
FUND MARKETING GROUP (BID)
P.O. Box 2001, Hamilton, Bermuda
m FMG Global 130 Apr 1 ... $ 13.62
m FMG Hi. Amer. 130 Apr 1 ... $ 18.42
m FMG Europe 130 Apr 1 ... $ 10.98
m FMG EMG MKT 130 Apr) ... $ 12.01
m FMG D 130 Apr 1 ... $ 9.18
FX CONCEPTS (BERMUDA) LTD
w Concepts Forex Fund ... $ 9.95
GAIA CURRENCT FUNDS
w Gaia Hedge II ... $ 125.11
w Gaia Hedge III ... $ 13.24
w Gaia Swiss Franc Fd ... SF 48.74
w GAIA Fr ... $ 108.66
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. 1 ... $ 94.87
m Gaia Guaranteed Cl. II ... $ 83.97
GARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 27/05/94
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Fax : (352) 46 54 23
BOND PORTFOLIOS
d DEM Bond ... Dis 5.57 ... DM 6.43
d Diverbond ... Dis 2.75 ... SF 3.10
d Dollar Bond ... Dis 2.55 ... $ 2.44
d European Bd ... Dis 1.19 ... Ecu 1.30
d Global Bond ... Dis 2.18 ... $ 2.45
d French Franc ... Dis 10.30 ... FF 13.19
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS
d ASEAN ... $ 8.63
d Asia Pacific ... $ 4.46
d Continental Europe ... Ecu 1.49
d Developing Markets ... $ 4.12
d France ... FF 11.43
d Germany ... DM 5.40
d International ... $ 2.61
d Japan ... Y 286.00
d North America ... $ 3.61
d Switzerland ... SF 3.71
d United Kingdom ... £ 1.53
RESERVE FUNDS
d DEM ... Dis 5.611 ... DM 6.382
d Dollar ... Dis 2.089 ... $ 2.161
d French Franc ... FF 12.74
d Yen Reserve ... Y 287.3
GEFINOR (CI) LTD
London 171-499 41 71, Geneva (41-22) 735 55 30
w Scottish World Fund ... $ 456.8825
w State St. American ... $ 348.97
GEMESEE FUND Ltd
w IA1 Genesee Eagle ... $ 137.68
w IB1 Genesee Short ... $ 69.58
w IC1 Genesee Opportunity ... $ 152.37
w IF1 Genesee Non-Equity ... $ 144.27
GEO LOGOS
w II Strategic Bond 5 ... Ecu 1061.38
w II Pacific Bond B ... SF 1429.68
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT
OFFSHORE FUNDS
11 Athol St, Douglas, I of Man 44-624-626037
w GAMerica ... $ 441.61
w GAM Arbitrage ... $ 397.45
w GAM ASEAN ... $ 174.74
w GAM Australia ... $ 127.26
w GAM Boston ... $ 237.39
m GAM-Caralli Minneton a ... $ 102.54
w GAM Cambiles ... DM 129.09
w GAM Cross-Market ... $ 108.59
w GAM European ... $ 93.68
w GAM France ... FF 1889.26
w GAM Franc-vel ... SF 269.73
w GAM GAMCO ... $ 210.40
w GAM High Yield ... $ 154.47
w GAM East Asia Inc ... $ 209.85
w GAM Japan ... $ 574.76
w GAM Money Mkts US$ ... $ 101.04
w Do Sterling ... £ 101.84
w Do Swiss Franc ... SF 101.47
w Do Deutschemark ... DM 102.12
w Do Yen ... Y 10028.00
w GAM Allocated Mill-Fd ... $ 165.63
w GAM Emerg Mkts Mill-Fd ... $ 163.67
w GAM Mill-Europe US$ ... $ 134.81
w GAM Mill-Europe DM ... DM 135.21
w GAM Mill-Global US$ ... $ 177.34
w GAM Trading DM ... DM 129.18
w GAM Trading US$ ... $ 168.49
w GAM Overseas ... $ 165.06
w GAM Pacific ... $ 916.97
w GAM Relative Value ... $ 111.16
w GAM Selection ... $ 626.61
w GAM Singapore/Malaysia ... $ 713.26
w GAM SF Special Bond ... SF 132.61
w GAM Tyche ... $ 343.31
w GAM U.S. ... $ 201.44
w GAMut Investments ... $ 854.61
w GAM Value ... $ 128.38
w GAM Northern ... $ 139.04
w GAM Workwide ... $ 498.04
w GAM Bond US$ Ord ... $ 143.58
w GAM Bond US$ Special ... $ 182.57
w GAM Bond SF ... SF 181.70
w GAM Bond Yen ... Y 14609.00
w GAM Bond DM ... DM 119.52
w GAM Bond £ ... £ 158.54
w GAM £ Special Bond ... £ 139.96
w GAM Universal US$ ... $ 159.89
w GSAM Cambiste ... $ 337.11
SWISS REGISTERED FUNDS 41-1-422 2624
Muhlebachstrasse 170, CH 8034 Zurich
d GAM (CH) Europe ... SF 98.23
d GAM (CH) Monsfiel ... SF 166.15
d GAM (CH) Pacific ... SF 294.72
SEC REGISTERED FUNDS
135 East 57rd Street, NY 10022, 212-888-4200
w GAM Europe ... $ 97.87
w GAM Global ... $ 145.03
w GAM International ... $ 193.66
w GAM North America ... $ 57.51
w GAM Pacific Basin ... $ 194.59
IRISH REGISTERED UCITS
Eurlux Finance, Dublin 2, 353-1-6740-630
w GAM Americana Acc ... DM 88.79
w GAM Europe Acc ... DM 134.68
w GAM Orient Acc ... DM 160.53
w GAM Tokyo Acc ... DM 116.25
w GAM Universal DM Acc ... DM 107.78
w GAM Universal DM Acc ... DM 114.32
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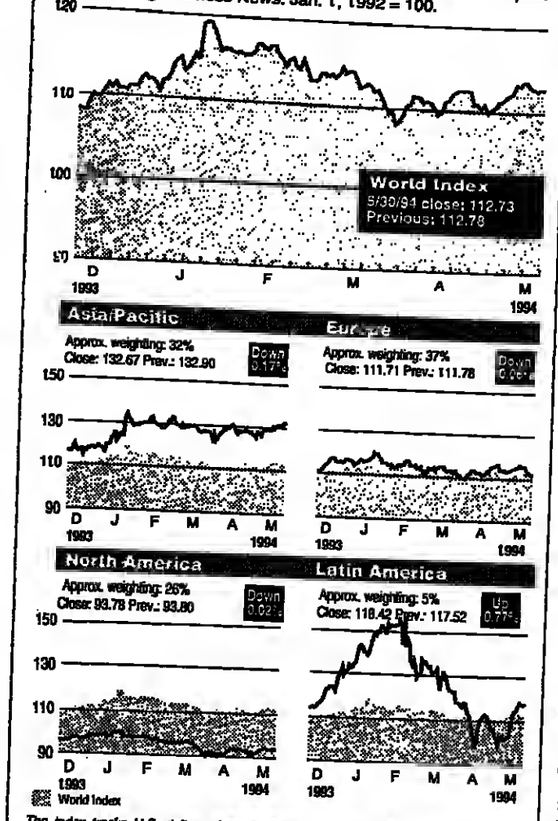
JWH GLOBAL STRATEGIES LTD
w IC1 Financial & Metals ... $ 158.38
w ID1 Global Diversified ... $ 108.01
w IF1 Gt Currency ... $ 84.78
w IH1 Yen Financial ... $ 164.72
w IJ1 Diversified Risk Adj ... $ 117.98
w IK1 Intl Bonds & Currency ... $ 122.34
w JWN WORLDWIDE FND ... $ 18.60
GLOBAL FUTURES & OPTIONS SICAV
m FFM Intl Bd Progr-CNF Cl ... SF 97.14
GOLDMAN SACHS
w GS Adj Rate Mort. Fd 11 ... $ 9.90
w GS Global Currency ... $ 1242.61
w GS World Bond Fund ... $ 18.29
w GS World Income Fund ... $ 9.66
GS EQUITY FUNDS SICAV
w GS Euro Small Cap Port ... $
w GS Global Equity ... $ 12.21
w GS US Cap Growth Port ... $
w GS US Small Cap Port ... $
GOTTEX FUND MANAGEMENT
w G. Swap Fund ... Ecu 1167.23
GRANITE CAPITAL INTL GROUP
w Granite Capital Equity ... $ 0.9807
w Granite Capital Nat Neutrals ... $ 0.9503
w Granite Capital Mortgage ... $ 1.0000
GT ASSET MANAGEMENT (IRELAND) LTD
Tel : 1M1 71 - 718 43 67
d GT Asean Fd A Shares ... $ 78.33
d GT Asean Fd B Shares ... $ 78.77
d GT Asia Fund A Shares ... $ 24.84
d GT Asia Fund B Shares ... $ 13.19
d GT Asian Small Comp A Sh ... $ 19.13
d GT Asian Small Comp B Sh ... $ 19.29
d GT Australia Fd A Shares ... $ 27.46
d GT Australia Fd B Shares ... $ 33.63
d GT Austr. Small Co B Sh ... $ 28.07
d GT Austr. Small Co B Sh ... $ 28.29
d GT Port Bal (Lux) Fd A Sh ... $ 24.17
d GT Berry Japan Fd B Sh ... $ 24.33
d GT Bond Fd A Shares ... $ 19.36
d GT Bond Fd B Shares ... $ 19.44
d GT Bio & Ad Sciences A Sh ... $ 13.24
d GT Bio & Ad Sciences B Sh ... $ 13.12
d GT Dollar Fund A Sh ... $ 9.02
d GT Dollar Fund B Sh ... $ 9.18
d GT Emerging Mkts A Sh ... $ 19.42
d GT Emerg Mkts B Sh ... $ 19.15
d GT Em Mkt Small Co A Sh ... $ 9.95
d GT Em Mkt Small Co B Sh ... $ 9.98
d GT Euro Small Co Fd A Sh ... $ 42.21
d GT Euro Small Co Fd B Sh ... $ 42.45
d GT Hong Kong Fd A Shares ... $ 74.88
d GT Hong Kong Fd B Shares ... $ 75.45
d GT Honshu Pathfinder A Sh ... $ 13.54
d GT Honshu Pathfinder B Sh ... $ 13.66
d GT Jap DTC Stocks Fd A Sh ... $ 13.55
d GT Jap DTC Stocks Fd B Sh ... $ 13.63
d GT Jap Small Co Fd A Sh ... $ 15.94
d GT Jap Small Co Fd B Sh ... $ 16.04
d GT Latin America Fd ... $ 21.63
d GT Strategic Bd Fd A Sh ... $ 8.69
d GT Strategic Bd Fd B Sh ... $ 8.70
d GT Telecomm. Fd A Shares $ 14.39
d GT Telecomm. Fd B Shares $ 14.52
f GT Technology Fund A Sh ... $ 55.25
f GT Technology Fund B Sh ... $ 55.57
GT MANAGEMENT PLC (44 71) 710 43 67
d G.T. Biotech/Health Fund ... $ 20.50
d G.T. Deutschland Fund ... $ 13.36
d G.T. Europe Fund ... $ 51.23
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd ... $ 29.66
d G.T. Investment Fund ... $ 25.71
w G.T. Korea Fund ... $ 6.06
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd ... $ 61.39
w G.T. US Small Companies ... $ 24.20
GUERNSEY CAPITAL MANAGEMENT LTD
f GCM Global Sel. Ex ... $ 107.18
GUINNESS FLIGHT FD MNGRS (Guernsey) Ltd
GUINNESS FLIGHT GLBL STRATEGY FD
d Monso

THE TRIB INDEX: 112.73 Down 0.04%

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, *and* Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

Industrial Sectors

	Mon. close	Prev. close	% change		Mon. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	109.96	109.87	+0.08	Capital Goods	115.87	115.61	+0.22
Utilities	117.20	117.20	Unch.	Raw Materials	127.08	127.73	-0.51
Finance	118.88	118.99	-0.09	Consumer Goods	97.54	97.58	-0.05
Services	116.80	116.86	-0.05	Miscellaneous	127.88	127.71	+0.13

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Malaysian Air Says Profit Fell

Carrier's Resales Of Aircraft Falter

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysian Airline System Bhd. said Monday its net profit plunged 94 percent in the year ended March 31, and only an accounting change saved the carrier from posting a loss.

Southeast Asia's largest airline said its sales rose 9 percent, to 4.08 billion ringgit ($2 billion), from 3.74 billion ringgit in the previous year as its overall traffic rose.

But net earnings fell to 8.4 million ringgit, or 1.2 Malaysian cents a share, from 145.6 million ringgit, or 30.1 cents a share, mainly because the carrier failed to repeat its previous success in selling used aircraft and spare parts at a profit.

The company also said profit was hit by recession in key markets, low margins on competitive international routes, losses on domestic routes and the cost of its aircraft purchases.

Malaysian Air said it earned 11.8 million ringgit last year by selling one B737-200 and various spare parts.

The carrier would have had a loss in the latest period except for an accounting change in which it increased the residual value for new aircraft — their sale value after 15 years — to 20 percent from 10 percent, slicing depreciation charges by 69.1 million ringgit.

It said the change was justified on the grounds that its new aircraft would have a large resale value because of high-technology equipment and that it was following practices adopted by other airlines.

■ Ibéria Says Loss Narrows

The Spanish national airline Ibéria Líneas Aéreas de España SA said its operating loss narrowed to 13.6 billion pesetas ($100 million) in the first four months of 1994 from 18.5 billion pesetas a year earlier, Bloomberg Business News reported from Madrid.

"The outlook for operating income this year is good, and the results could even be positive," the company said.

France-U.K. Compromise

British Can Land at Orly as of June 13

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France said Monday that it would allow British airlines to make four flights daily between London and Orly airport outside Paris starting June 13.

The compromise eased the latest conflict between European Union countries over how fast to deregulate industries and spur competition, but British carriers still protested the limited service.

Transport Minister Bernard Bosson of France announced the decision after a weekend meeting with John MacGregor, the British transport secretary.

Mr. MacGregor called the move a "major victory" for his government's negotiators.

Mr. Bosson said that he would strongly support a bid by French airlines to get slots at London's Heathrow airport. He said he would limit Orly access to four take-off and landing slots per company per day, and from the summer of 1995 would only allow planes with more than 200 seats on the airport during morning and evening peak hours.

"The Commission wants total freedom now," he said. "We agreed to total freedom from 1997."

Britain welcomed the decision but vowed to fight on against restrictions still in place.

The British Airways chairman, Sir Colin Marshall, said flights by BA and its subsidiary TAT would begin promptly on June 13.

A spokesman said BA was particularly concerned about France limiting services to only four flights per airline and restricting the capacity of those aircraft allowed in.

Mr. Bosson also said that France would lodge an official complaint before July 3 with the European Court of Justice against the European Commission's decision to force open Orly.

"I am not a protectionist," he said. "I am in favor of competition because it will reduce the price of air travel to nearly all destinations. But a condition is that [competition] should be restrained."

The French decision comes as Paris tries to obtain EU permission to pump bundreds of millions of dollars into Air France during reorganization to stem losses that topped 8 billion francs ($1.4 billion) last year. Unions have slowed the effort by launching crippling strikes to protest planned job cuts.

"I am astonished at the size of the aid package," said Mr. MacGregor. "We will insist that this is the last state aid Air France will receive."

France has argued that it needs to restructure Air France before full deregulation. The group's domestic airline, Air Inter, is saddled with money-losing routes it agreed to run in exchange for highly profitable ones.

Orly, south of Paris, is currently mainly used as the hub airport for domestic airline Air Inter. Most international flights use Roissy/Charles de Gaulle airport.

Meantime, two French airlines, Air Outre-mer and Air Liberté, are threatening to take action in Britain to achieve access to London's Heathrow airport. "Discussions are under way with London airport authorities," Mr. Bosson told reporters. *(Reuters, AP)*

Mediobanca Is Told It Faces Investigation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Prosecutors on Monday told executives of Mediobanca SpA — including its honorary chairman Enrico Cuccia — they were under investigation in connection with the restructuring last year of Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA.

The notification, in a statement from the investigating judge, came one year after Mediobanca led a group of creditor banks in a takeover of Ferruzzi. Once Italy's second-largest privately owned industrial company, after Fiat SpA, Ferruzzi had debts at the time estimated at around 30 trillion lire ($18 billion).

Mediobanca issued a statement saying the bank was "bitter" that its "dedication and correct actions" in trying to save Ferruzzi from bankruptcy had "had the effect of criminalizing us."

Mr. Cuccia, 86, helped found Mediobanca in 1946, and it has since backed all of Italy's leading companies and families, including the Agnellis, the Pirellis and the Ferruzzis.

The other targets of the investigation are the bank's chief executive officer, Vincenzo Maranghi; Gerardo Braggiotti, its head of finance, and Maurizio Romiti, its head of mergers and acquisitions.

Mediobanca is the country's biggest merchant bank. It is the clearing house for virtually all major financial deals, the custodian of strategic chunks of stock in Italy's handful of major industrial groups, the center of financial bailouts and restructurings.

Ferruzzi handed over control to its creditor banks last summer as it faced collapse amid the bribery and corruption investigations that touched dozens of Italian politicians and business executives.

Mediobanca said Monday that the prosecutors said the bank should have stopped the official filing in June 1993 of 1992 financial results approved by Ferruzzi's former management.

Mediobanca said it had given investigators evidence showing that it was not responsible for stopping the filing of the results.

Ferruzzi Finanziaria, which owns chemical and other industrial companies, was taken over by Mediobanca and other creditor banks after posting a net loss for 1992 of 1.52 trillion lire. It later posted a loss of 2.42 trillion lire for 1993, including restructuring charges of 2.1 trillion lire.

Former Ferruzzi executives are under investigation for paying millions of dollars to politicians to gain control of Enimont, a chemical joint venture of Ferruzzi's Montedison SpA subsidiary and the state-owned energy concern Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, known as ENI.

(Bloomberg, AP)

New Deal for U.S. Workplace

By Louis Uchitelle

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A commission created by President Bill Clinton has concluded that the American workplace cannot become truly efficient and globally competitive until the hostility between labor and management — particularly when unions try to organize a company — is greatly reduced.

The commission found a rising number of conflicts when unions try to organize a company's workers. It also said that 40 million to 50 million workers — more than 30 percent of the U.S. work force — yearn to participate in decision-making on the job, a yearning that many managers welcome, but many others reject.

The White House plans the findings of the 10-member commission, which includes three former secretaries of labor, corporate executives and union leaders, to be the focus for whatever labor legislation it might propose in the president's first term.

"What we want is a new framework for worker-management relations that breaks the stalemate that now exists and holds back innovation and efficiency at the workplace," said Thomas Kochan, a professor of management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a commission member.

To this end, the commission is trying to broker a historic compromise that would give workers and managers shared power in running their companies. That is a tall order, but part of the commission's mandate.

The AFL-CIO labor union is interpreting the findings as evidence that the National Labor Relations Act, enacted in 1935 and still the basic U.S. labor law, should be amended to make union organizing, guaranteed in the 1935 act, easier and faster.

But management is unlikely to embrace that view.

"It is my sense of the business community that it would not be very supportive of making it easier for unions to organize," said Jeffrey C. McGuiness, president of the Labor Policy Association.

The labor law that emerged during the Great Depression drew some provisions from a similar, detailed study of the American workplace by a presidential commission. There has been no such study since.

The panel, formally known as the Commission on the Future of Worker-Management Relations, asserted that the necessary crisis does indeed exist — fed by such factors as stagnant wages, global competition, polarized incomes and high unemployment for the unskilled.

2 YSL Executives Are Accused of Insider Trading

The Associated Press

PARIS — Two senior executives of the French fashion house Yves Saint Laurent were charged Monday with insider trading and violating brokerage laws.

The charges against Pierre Bergé, the company's chairman, and Jean-Francois Bretelle, its general manager, were filed after a six-month investigation into the takeover of Yves Saint Laurent SCA by Elf Sanofi SA.

They are alleged to have violated insider-trading rules and laws requiring the use of licensed brokers for share transactions.

French stock market authorities cited irregularities in transactions preceding the sale of a controlling stake of the fashion house to Sanofi in January 1993.

According to the investigators, 100 million francs ($17.5 million) in shares were traded off market and in Switzerland in violation of French law. Yves Saint Laurent SA was subsequently merged into Sanofi, a unit of the French oil giant Elf Aquitaine, through a share swap.

Thinking Ahead /Commentary

Lessons of the Great China Debacle

By Reginald Dale

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's decision to keep trade flowing with China — and to delink it from human rights — was not just about trade, nor even just about China. With luck, it reflects a new realism about how the world works in the closing years of the 20th century — and about the limits to American power. Now that same realism should be applied to other problem policy areas — starting with Japan.

In one way, of course, Mr. Clinton's embarrassing volte-face on China was simply a long-overdue recognition that you can not have it both ways. You cannot insist that American exports and jobs are your prime concern and at the same time threaten to endanger them — at least not very convincingly.

Many saw Mr. Clinton's decision as ramming home the by now rather trite point that in the post-Cold War era foreign policy is driven by economics. "More and more, we find that economics is a major point in foreign affairs," Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen said. "That's going to accelerate."

It is not exactly a new phenomenon. Colonialism was mostly about economics. Nor is it entirely true. It would take a Marxist to argue that economics had much to do with Mr. Clinton's foreign-policy failures in Bosnia, Haiti or Somalia.

It also is a false antithesis to suggest that economics somehow beat out human rights to dictate Mr. Clinton's new China policy.

But it is true that economics, and trade in particular, has catapulted to the forefront of the American foreign political debate. Mr. Clinton has played his part by frequently treating foreign policy as an arm of domestic economic policy, designed to smash open foreign markets to promote growth and employment at home.

It is right and proper that economic questions should dominate American relations with much of rest of the world: How should Russia best be helped to become a market economy, how might Latin America be brought into a hemispherewide free-trade area, how can Japan be helped to reduce its trade surplus — and how can China best be cleanly integrated into the world economic system?

Three major lessons can be drawn from the China episode — and they all are applicable to relations with Japan.

It is indicrous to claim, as some of Mr. Clinton's critics did last week, that this means putting profits over principles. It is a perfectly legitimate principle to advance world prosperity by promoting trade. Over the medium term, that is also the best way of promoting human rights.

But giving economics its due does not simply mean going to Tokyo to demand "jobs, jobs, jobs" for American workers, like President George Bush, or trying to bully Japan into buying more American goods, like Mr. Clinton.

There are lessons to be learned from the great China debacle.

One is that in today's global economy, not even the biggest single player can get its way on its own. Another is that relations with key partners should not be based on the biggest irritant in those relations.

A third is that narrow domestic considerations should not govern major foreign policy decisions. Mr. Clinton's main mistake with China was that a year ago he tried to solve a foreign-policy problem by keeping Congress happy, rather than by addressing the problem itself.

It so happens that all those lessons apply to Japan. Mr. Clinton has been trying to force Tokyo to change single-handedly, he has allowed the frustrations of American businessmen and their allies in government to dictate strategic policy priorities, and he has focused the entire relationship with Tokyo on the most contentious part of it, the bilateral trade balance.

There is a trace of hope that Mr. Clinton is learning. In agreeing to restart more formal negotiations with Japan last week, Washington has significantly softened its position.

Better still, Mr. Clinton should follow the China precedent, admit he was wrong all along and come up with a better policy. He should scrap all his demands for managed trade, not just the most extreme ones.

While he seems to have everyone agreeing on the importance of trade for America, he should hurry up and get Congress to ratify the outcome of the Uruguay Round before he has yet another crisis on his hands.

Perhaps he could infect Capitol Hill with some of that new sense of realism.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates — May 30

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	S.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.86	2.784	1.1213	0.3281	0.7141 *	—	5.648 *	1.3135	1.7645 *	1.3325	1.3415*
Brussels	33.885	51.3355	20.501	6.0245	2.7204 *	18.255	—	24.1425	32.203	24.41	25.088*
Frankfurt	1.645	2.493	—	0.2927	0.6025 *	0.8919	4.6884 *	1.1135	1.574 *	1.1875	1.2149*
London (a)						Closed					
Madrid	135.444	204.432	82.312	24.092	9.518 *	73.411	3.9992	94.594	129.611 *	97.758	—
Milan	1,589.50	2,400.75	966.35	283.62	—	861.93	46.93	1,134.80	15.219	1,147.50	11.733
New York (b)						Closed					
Paris	5.622	8.486	3.416	—	0.3534 *	3.047	0.166	4.004	5.379 *	4.058	4.149*
Tokyo	184.48	157.44	63.54	18.68	6.657	56.66	3.078	74.51	—	75.63	0.7772
Toronto	1.3855	2.093	0.842	0.2461	0.0871 *	0.7503	0.0409 *	0.9861	1.3245 *	—	1.022 *
Zurich	1.4055	2.1229	0.8537	0.2499	0.0885 *	0.7614	4.1485 *	—	1.3437 *	1.0147	1.0368*
1 ECU	1.1729	0.7772	1.5391	6.5943	1.8449	2.3641	39.7247	1.4447	122.573	1.4851	158.972
1 SDR	1.4152	0.9381	2.3222	7.9652	2.2253.95	2.8545	48.8968	1.9711	147.955	1.9421	192.08

Closings in Amsterdam, London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York and Toronto rates at 3 p.m.

*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values — May 27

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9901	Greek drac.	247.00	Mex. peso	3.285	S. Afr. rand	3.652
Austral. $	1.3643	Hong Kong $	7.725	N. Zealand $	1.7601	S. Kor. won	806.00
Austr. schil.	11.585	Hung. forint	102.50	Norw. krone	7.1315	Swed. krona	7.7202
Brazil cruz.	1013.63	Indian rupee	31.35	Phil. peso	26.62	Taiwan $	27.05
Chinese yuan	8.4414	Indo. rupiah	2163.52	Polish zloty	22574.	Thai baht	25.18
Czech koruna	29.02	Irish $	0.6759	Port. escudo	171.32	Turkish lira	33042.
Danish krone	6.4445	Israeli shek.	3.02	Russ. ruble	1901.00	UAE dirham	3.6729
Egypt. pound	3.282	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2978	Saudi rival	3.7498	Venez. boliv.	142.00
Fin. markka	5.3915	Malay. ringg.	2.5885	Sing. $	1.5368		

Forward Rates — May 27

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5076	1.5068	1.5062	Canadian dollar	1.3870	1.3867	1.3857
Deutsche mark	1.6489	1.6497	1.6501	Japanese yen	104.50	104.30	104.05
Swiss franc	1.4054	1.4061	1.4067				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits — May 27

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 month	4 1/16-4 3/16	5 1/16-5 1/4	4 1/16-4 3/16	4 13/16-5 3/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	2-2 1/16	6 1/16-6 1/8
3 months	4 1/2-4 5/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	2 1/16-2 1/8	6-6 1/8
6 months	4 13/16-4 11/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	5 1/16-5 3/16	2 1/16-2 1/4	5 15/16-6
1 year	5 1/16-5 1/8	5 1/16-5 3/16	4 1/16-4 3/16	5 13/16-5 15/16	5 1/2-5 5/16	2 1/4-2 3/16	5 15/16-6

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	3 1/2	3 1/2
Prime rate	7 1/4	7 1/4
Federal funds	Clsd	4 3/16
3-month CDs	—	4.81
Comm. paper 180 days	—	4.77
3-month Treasury bill	—	4.36
1-year Treasury bill	—	5.86
2-year Treasury note	—	5.95
5-year Treasury note	—	6.72
7-year Treasury note	—	6.77
10-year Treasury note	—	7.11
30-year Treasury bond	—	7.39
Merrill Lynch 30-day Ready asset	—	3.30
Japan		
Discount rate	1.75	1.75
Call money	2.03	2.08
1-month interbank	2.00	2 1/16
3-month interbank	2 1/16	2 1/16
6-month interbank	2 1/16	2 1/16
10-year Government bond	n.a.	3.73
Germany		
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	5.25	5.00
1-month interbank	5.25	5.30
3-month interbank	5.15	5.30
6-month interbank	5.15	5.30
10-year Bund	6.81	n.a.

Britain		
Bank base rate	5 1/4	5 1/4
Call money	Clsd	5.00
1-month interbank	—	5.00
3-month interbank	—	5 1/16
6-month interbank	—	5 1/16
10-year Gilt	—	8.52
France		
Intervention rate	5.40	5.40
Call money	5 1/16	5 1/16
1-month interbank	5 1/2	5 9/16
3-month interbank	5 1/2	5 9/16
6-month interbank	5 9/16	5 9/16
10-year OAT	7.16	7.17

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Grosswell Montagu, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	385.25	385.25	—0.50
London		Closed	
New York		Closed	

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (June)

Source: Reuters.

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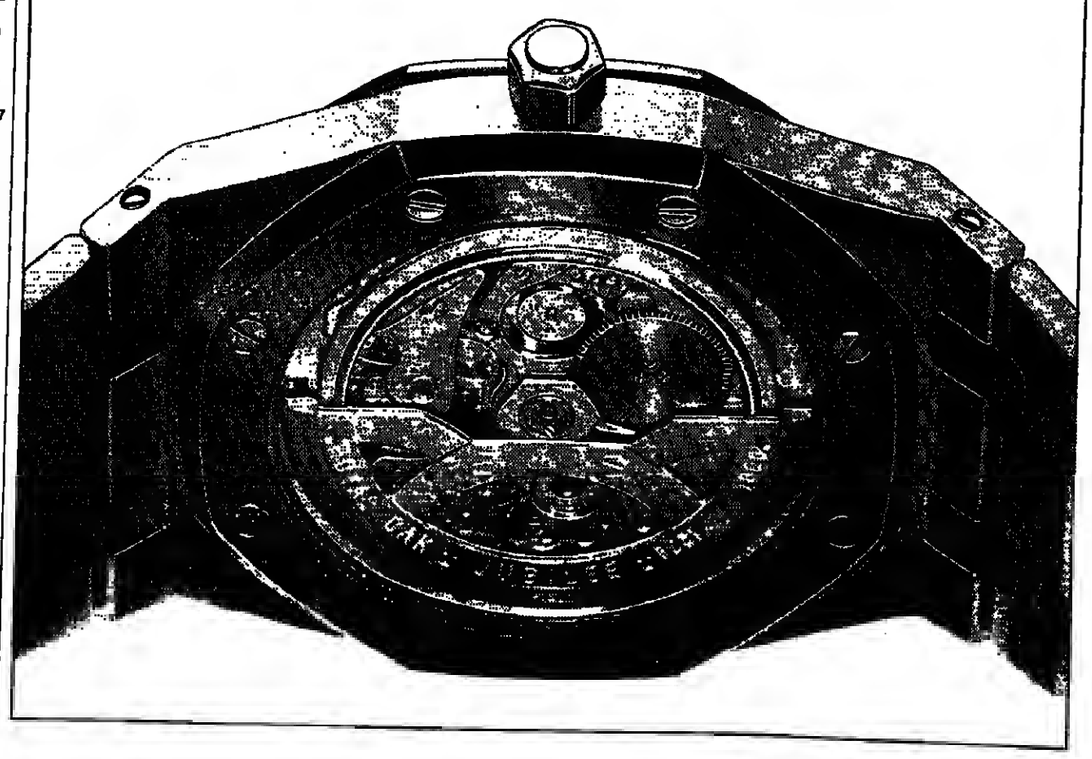


Mannesmann Predicts Profit On Sales Jump

Bloomberg Business News

DUSSELDORF — Mannesmann AG, the German metalworking and telecommunications company, said fast-rising sales would help it return to profit this year after a 1993 net loss of 513 million Deutsche marks ($312 million).

"We expect the group to be in the black this year," said Werner Dieter, the chief executive of the company.

He said the company's 1993 accounts were hit by almost 1 billion DM of extraordinary costs, startup costs of a mobile-phone subsidiary and goodwill write-offs.

Goodwill is an accounting term that refers to intangible assets comprising the difference between the book value of a company and the price at which it is purchased.

"These large burdens that we had are already gone," Mr. Dieter said. Last year the number of Mannesmann employees fell by 4 percent, to 9,568, and would have fallen further without starting Mobilfunk GmbH, the mobile-phone subsidiary.

He said profit in the first four months of 1994 was already "clearly better than in the very weak comparative period" of 1993, although the company still had a loss for the period.

Sales rose 9 percent in the first four months this year, to 8.7 billion DM, while new orders rose 14 percent, to 10.8 billion DM.

"Above all, the revival in foreign markets contributed to this," Mr. Dieter said, adding that domestic demand also rose. Demand from North American and Asian customers was especially strong, he said.

Mobilfunk started the year on a particularly strong note, with sales more than doubling in the first quarter, to 344 million DM.

Mr. Dieter said eight out of the company's 11 divisions saw an improvement in business in the four months through April. In particular, sales in machinery and plant construction rose 22 percent, to 5 billion DM.

The automobile technology operations, meantime, returned to the black in the first four months, thanks to a stabilizing in German business and rising foreign demand, as well as the impact of last year's cost-reduction measures.

In the company's steel pipe manufacturing business, new orders rose 9 percent, to 1.4 billion DM. But the operations were still unprofitable in the first four months.

Mr. Dieter, however, predicted a "dramatic" increase in sales of pipes this year, of between 10 percent and 20 percent over last year's 3.79 billion DM.

Mr. Dieter confirmed that the company would ask shareholders to authorize 500 million DM in fresh capital.

Italian Banker Is Detained in Schneider Case

Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS — Didier Pineau-Valencienne, a French executive, has been joined in his Brussels jail by an Italian banker, prison officials said Monday.

Both Mr. Pineau-Valencienne and the banker, Valentino Foti, face charges of forgery, using false documents, fraud, and breach of confidence, investigators said.

Mr. Foti is the main stockholder of the Belgian real estate and financial company Patience & Beaujonc, a subsidiary of the French electrical and engineering giant, Schneider SA.

Both men were held after turning up voluntarily to answer questions from Belgian police in connection with the the sale of two Schneider subsidiaries, Cofibel and Cofimines. Minority shareholders in the companies said Schneider purposely underestimated the companies' value. Under Belgian law the two can be held until Wednesday.

Thirty-six leading French business figures, including former Prime Minister Edith Cresson, have signed a statement in defense of Mr. Pineau-Valencienne. The statement said the 36 wanted to "express the emotion which they feel about the action taken against Pineau-Valencienne.

Daimler Unit Expanding

Deutsche Aerospace Looks Abroad

Reuters

ABU DHABI — The troubled Deutsche Aerospace AG has started staking out claims around the world to make up for shrinking European markets.

In a new strategy to shore up business, the aerospace and defense subsidiary of Daimler-Benz AG also is looking into a possible domestic alliance in defense technology with Siemens AG and is investing in environmental technologies.

To increase its presence in the Middle East, Deutsche Aerospace on Sunday opened a sales office for the Gulf region in Abu Dhabi. This year, the company also has or is planning to set up representation in Austria, China, Singapore and Turkey.

"We are systematically building up a network around the world," said Michael Ganal, senior vice president and marketing director.

Deutsche Aerospace became the flagship of the German aerospace and defense industry shortly after it was founded in 1989. It is a partner in the Airbus Industrie and Arianespace consortia, and is working on the Eurocopter and Eurofighter projects.

But the end of the Cold War and the subsequent recession cut both defense business and aircraft sales.

In 1993, Deutsche Aerospace posted a group net loss of 694 million Deutsche marks ($422 million), more than double the year before, but it said it expected to be back in the black next year after restructuring that included slashing its workforce.

"The European market is shrinking, but it is growing in Asia and the Middle East," Mr. Ganal said. He said Deutsche Aerospace intended to upgrade its representations in many Middle East countries.

Dornier GmbH, a Deutsche Aerospace subsidiary that builds regional turboprop aircraft, has had a bureau in Abu Dhabi for several years. It now forms the basis for the parent company's Middle East Branch, as the new sales office is called.

The company said it hoped to increase its market volume in the Middle East, mainly in the Gulf, to 500 million DM in the next few years after 1992 sales of 120 million DM.

Keen to expand its aviation sector, the company will concentrate on marketing regional aircraft and airport equipment ranging from control-tower simulators for trainees to runway lights.

It also sees a Middle East market for airborne oil-pollution monitoring systems, sea-traffic surveillance systems and ground-water monitoring computers in a region where fresh-water supplies are scarce and oil production is damaging the environment.

> **'We are systematically building up a network around the world.'**
>
> **Michael Ganal, vice president of Deutsche Aerospace.**

"I think environmental products are now a top priority for this region," said Ahmad Al-Mansoury, deputy director general of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce.

He said the United Arab Emirates, the second-largest oil producer in the region, did not have the technology to improve the environment.

Defense will remain a core business for Deutsche Aerospace, although its share of the company's sales has shrunk to 27 percent from more than 50 percent four years ago.

Meanwhile, Deutsche Aerospace and Siemens, the electrical equipment maker, recently said they were discussing cooperation in defense technology because of cuts in Bonn's defense procurement budget.

Warsaw Privatizing Its Airline

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Poland plans to sell a 49 percent share of its national airline LOT, the transport minister said Monday.

"It is time to privatize our flag carrier," Boguslaw Liberadzki told the PAP news agency. "We have 49 percent of its stock for sale."

Mr. Liberadzki said the government was not looking specifically for another airline to take over a part of the national carrier.

"It does not have to be a single strategic investor and it does not have to be another airline," he said.

On May 10, LOT entered into an agreement with American Airlines on traffic exchange, code sharing and flight schedules.

However, Mr. Liberadzki indicated that the agreement in place was "sufficient" for the time being and that American was not seen as a potential buyer.

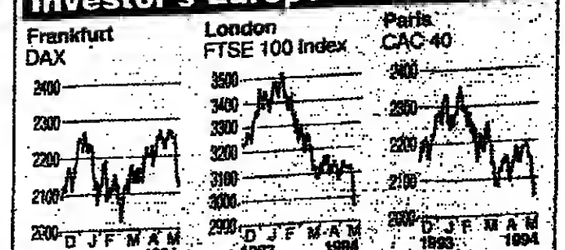
He said LOT's book value was 2.2 trillion zlotys ($98 million), but that the government needed to assess its real value.

In 1988, LOT was the first Eastern European airline to purchase Western commercial aircraft after four decades of operating Soviet-built planes.

It annually flies 1.2 million passengers to 53 destinations.

LOT operates three Boeing 767 aircraft on overseas routes to the United States and Canada and on longer international flights. Eleven Boeing 737 planes fly on European routes.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	AEX	402.42	401.63	+0.20
Brussels	Stock Index	7,734.71	7,779.12	-0.57
Frankfurt	DAX	2,118.15	2,140.99	-1.07
Frankfurt	FAZ	803.85	816.08	-1.50
Helsinki	HEX	1,805.43	1,811.97	-0.36
London	Financial Times 30	Closed	2,948.90	
London	FTSE 100	Closed	2,966.40	
Madrid	General Index	329.65	332.71	-0.92
Milan	MIB	1,188.00	1,181.00	+0.59
Paris	CAC 40	2,052.51	2,050.67	+0.09
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1,895.11	1,913.51	-0.96
Vienna	Stock Index	449.29	451.37	-0.46
Zurich	SBS	970.55	961.77	+0.91

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Compagnie de Suez** said it would sell as much as 4 billion French francs ($711 million) of real estate assets owned by its subsidiary **Compagnie Foncière Internationale** to the investment company **Unibail**.

• **Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA**, the publishing company controlled by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy, will sell a stake of more than 25 percent to foreign investors, a board member said.

• **Euro Disney SCA** expects to have a loss in the six months ending in September, its chairman, Philippe Bourguignon, said, but its recent financial restructuring "will provide the company with sufficient funds to continue operations."

• **Preussag AG** said net profit rose 5 percent, to 121 million Deutsche marks ($73 million), in the six months ended March 31 on rising earnings in is energy, trading and machinery sectors; sales edged up to 11.1 billion DM from 10.9 billion DM.

• **Agip Petroli SpA**, the oil refining and distribution subsidiary of the Italian state energy company **Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi**, said net profit rose 11 percent in 1993, to 155.3 billion lire ($98 million), as gross sales climbed 10 percent, to 33.787 trillion lire.

Bloomberg, AFP, Knight-Ridder

Opel Steps Up Campaign Against López

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RUSSELSHEIM, Germany — General Motors Corp.'s German unit intensified its campaign against José Ignacio López de Arriortua on Monday, releasing a detailed account of the Volkswagen AG manager's alleged transgressions against GM, his former employer.

But the document appeared to fall short of the comprehensive evidence of industrial espionage promised by Adam Opel AG, because the Darmstadt public prosecutor's office said it had no fresh developments to report in the case.

"There's nothing new," said Volkmar Kallenbacher, a spokesman for the prosecutors.

Volkswagen dismissed the document as a "film script," and pointed out that all court rulings in the case so far had been in favor of VW. On Sunday, Volkswagen dismissed weekend reports that Opel had urged prosecutors to arrest Mr. López, saying the GM unit was trying to influence public opinion through the media.

The document released by Opel recounts Mr. López's switch from GM to VW and the alleged theft of confidential documents when he left the Detroit-based car giant.

"The chronologies published up to now haven't been very complete," said Bruno Seifert, a spokesman for Opel.

Among apparently few new details revealed Monday, Mr. Seifert claimed the company had a letter from Jorge Alvárez-Aguirre, a former GM executive who defected to Volkswagen with Mr. López, which indicated Mr. López had supervised an operation to obtain industrial secrets from Opel.

"Alvárez wrote to López saying he'd searched unsuccessfully for photos of the O-car," Mr. Seifert said. O-car is Opel's code name for a small car it was developing and planned to market in the late 1990s to compete with VW's best-selling compact model, the Golf. Opel alleges Mr. López purloined considerable material on the project before he switched to GM.

Mr. Seifert said the alleged letter from Mr. Alvárez-Aguirre to Mr. López was not mentioned in the Opel document because it was an object of the investigation and therefore not allowed to be published.

The lengthy document includes a two-year chronology of the dispute between GM and VW, Germany's largest auto producer, beginning in May 1992 with Lopez's promotion to global purchasing chief at GM.

The Opel statement said Mr. López's interest in the O-car project grew over the period, at the same time he was meeting with VW executives.

(Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

AGF Says Sales Rose 6%

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — The French insurer Assurances Générales de France SA said its sales rose 6 percent, to 20.8 billion francs ($3.6 billion), in the first four months, compared with the same period of 1993.

The company's chairman, Antoine Jeancourt-Galignani, told shareholders sales of life insurance in France rose 7.3 percent and non-life sales were up 3.9 percent. Outside France, overall sales rose 7.7 percent.

AGF, which is two-thirds state-owned, is to be sold to the private sector later this year.

Mr. Jeancourt-Galignani, asked whether he was worried by the fall in the price of AGF shares since the beginning of this year, said "All the insurers have seen their share price fall, more or less in the same proportions."

Shares in AGF hit a 52-week low at 486.2 francs on Friday after losing 31.8 percent since the beginning of the year. On Monday, AGF was trading at 493.9.

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Today's EDUCATION DIRECTORY *Appears on Page 4*

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Netherlands	Fl	770	40	420	230
Norway	N.Kr	3,500	38	1,900	1,050
Portugal	Esc.	47,000	39	26,000	14,000
Spain	Ptas.	48,000	34	26,500	14,500
– hand deliv. Madrid	Ptas.	55,000	24	27,500	14,500
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	3,100	34	1,700	900
– hand delivery	S.Kr.	3,500	28	1,900	1,000
Switzerland	S.Fr.	610	44	335	185
Rest of Europe ex CIS	$	485	–	265	145
CEI, N. Africa, former French African, Middle East	$	630	–	345	190
Gulf States, Asia, Central and South America	$	780	–	430	235
Rest of Africa	$	900	–	495	270

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CHG 1/4

Japanese Data Suggest Revival For Economy

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan released better-than-expected industrial output figures on Monday, a sign its economy may be turning the corner after three years in the doldrums, private economists said.

"From now on the feeling the economy has bottomed out will strengthen," said Nobuyuki Saji, economist at Nikko Research Center.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japanese industrial output fell a preliminary 1.4 percent in April from March and a preliminary 1.5 percent from April 1993. The figures were adjusted for seasonal factors.

Economists said the decline was less steep than the 2 percent-to-3 percent drop many had expected after a 4.6 percent rise in March, when corporations cranked up production ahead of the end of the fiscal year.

MITI also said output by manufacturers alone, a key component of the overall production figure, was likely to fall again in May by 1.4 percent but rise 1.3 percent in June.

"It's the beginning of the end of the recession," Jesper Koll, chief economist at S.G. Warburg Securities (Japan), said. "This year the January-to-March quarter is unlikely to be a one-quarter wonder the way it was last year."

Hopes that recovery was at hand also emerged last spring, only to be dashed by the yen's surge against the dollar and an unseasonably cold summer. Many hope this year will be different.

Some analysts said the recovery was unlikely to be robust in its early stages but could still be undone should the yen strengthen further against the dollar.

"The strength of recovery will be weak," said an analyst at Sakura Bank Ltd.

■ **Japan Bank Loans Down**

Japan's bank loans fell slightly in the first quarter from a year ago, reflecting weak demand from companies, Bloomberg Business News reported from Tokyo.

Outstanding loans by 150 Japanese banks amounted to 507.93 trillion yen ($4.86 trillion) in the quarter, according to the Bank of Japan's statistics. That was down very slightly from 508.16 trillion yen a year before, when loans grew 1.3 percent.

Lending to corporations grew 1.5 percent in the quarter, down from a rise of 5.5 percent a year ago. But loans to manufacturing concerns decreased 1.1 percent, down from a 0.1 percent rise a year ago.

In contrast to sluggish corporate loans, demand for housing loans was firm because mortgage rates are at historic low levels, the central bank said. Housing loans increased 1.4 percent in the first quarter, compared with a 0.3 percent rise the year before.

NEC to Shift Output to U.S.

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Hoping to cut costs, NEC Corp. said Monday it planned to start mass production of advanced computer-memory chips in the United States within a year.

The computer maker plans to increase its production of 16-megabit D-RAMs, or dynamic random-access memory chips, to 1.5 million a month at its plant in Roseville, California, its senior vice president, Hajime Sasaki, said. The plant currently produces about 45,000 of the advanced chips a month.

The move will place half of NEC's 16-megabit D-RAM production in the United States, a company spokesman, Mark Pearce, said. NEC and other Japanese manufacturers have been hit hard by rising personnel costs and the high yen, which make manufacturing expensive in Japan. NEC accounts for more than half of Japan's personal-computer market.

Wrestling With Mieno's Legacy

Bank Chief's Tenure Sees Japan's Role Transformed

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Only a few years ago, an awesomely affluent Japan was in the vanguard of countries that jointly used control of currency and interest rates to solve economic crises. There was great optimism over the benefits of active policy coordination.

It takes only a few minutes with Yasushi Mieno, the plain-spoken governor of the Bank of Japan, to get a sense of how much things have changed. Mr. Mieno, a gregarious 70-year-old whose passion outside of monetary statistics is sumo wrestling, may well become known as the governor of diminished expectations.

With Japan getting little help in halting the punishing rise of the yen these days, the government being criticized for not doing enough to end the recession and the flood of Japanese capital abroad having become a trickle, coordinated action by the industrialized nations has been largely transformed, in Mr. Mieno's words, into a passive exchange about basic policy goals.

"That is the notion of policy coordination that I have," Mr. Mieno said in an interview.

His admission reflects the sober mood at the top of Japan's financial system as Mr. Mieno approaches the end of his five-year term. His tenure, which ends in December, covered one of the most tumultuous and humbling eras in Japan's financial history.

Under his stewardship, the Bank of Japan for the first time raised interest rates, not as a remedy for a burst of consumer price inflation — which was almost nonexistent when he took office in 1989 — but to check soaring stock and land prices.

The policy punctured what is now called the "bubble economy" of the 1980s, a speculative period that sent asset prices to astronomical levels. At the peak, the land beneath the Imperial Palace in central Tokyo was said to be worth more than all the real estate in California.

The central bank's action triggered the longest recession in the postwar period. Mr. Mieno then reversed course and engineered the lowest official interest rates ever, cutting the discount rate — the rate the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks — from a peak of 6 percent to its current 1.75 percent.

But the cheap credit has failed to ignite an economic recovery because, some contend, Mr. Mieno's experiment in controlling asset prices went on too long.

More than $6 trillion in asset values have been wiped out, the real estate market is practically dead and commercial banks are saddled with massive bad debts. It is no wonder that Mr. Mieno is regarded with a combination of fear, respect and anger — but never indifference.

Some Japanese consider him a hero for having stopped the orgy of speculation during the 1980s and putting the economy on a more solid footing, even if the medicine has been painful.

"My view is that nobody could have behaved better during such an unlucky period," said Yoshio Suzuki, chairman of the advisory board at the Nomura Research Institute and a former top executive at the Bank of Japan.

There was virtually no price or wage inflation, but Mr. Mieno acted because of a belief that soaring asset prices would eventually provoke inflation.

Some still question that view. Shin Kanemaru, formerly the country's most powerful politician, suggested several years ago that someone ought to behead the central bank governor.

"It was a question of degree," said Makoto Utsumi, the vice minister of finance at that time and now a professor at Keio University. "The point all along was to avoid a hard landing. I think if we had tightened more slowly we could have had a soft landing."

The years under Mr. Mieno have left the Bank of Japan with several perplexing problems that could influence policy well into the future. For one, the bank has to decide whether his campaign against soaring stock and land prices was a one-time foray or will be a long-term policy.

If it is a long-term policy, it raises the question of when a bull market crosses the line into the dangerous "asset inflation" that Mr. Mieno attacked.

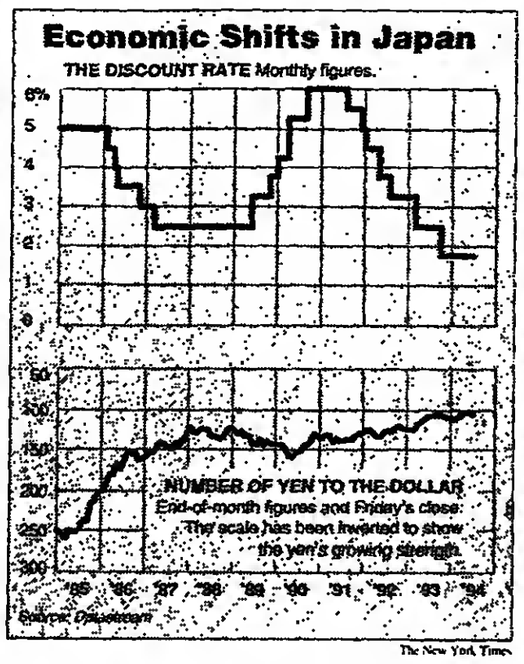
"We still don't know the connection between monetary policy and asset prices," said Mikio Wakatsuki, a former deputy governor at the Bank of Japan, now chairman of the board of councilors at the Japan Research Institute.

The central bank must also decide where to draw the line between ridding Japan's markets of their burden of regulation — Mr. Mieno's long-stated policy — and using regulation to maintain the kind of order with which the bank is obsessed.

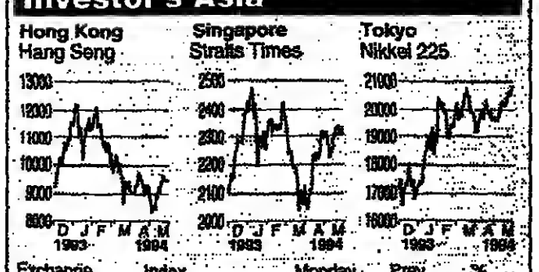
"It is uncertain to what extent financial liberalization affected behavior during the period of the financial bubble," Mr. Mieno said. What is certain, he said, is that "under the process of deregulation there was some excessive aggressiveness on the part of the banks."

He said deregulation had to continue, since competition was the only way to teach banks to manage their risks better.

But he also insisted the government's heavy-handed ways in handling the debt crisis at the commercial banks would continue because of the central bank's need to protect the system against panic. The commercial banks have been pressured by the government to keep many ailing borrowers afloat with new loans below market rates.



Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,523.89	9,470.13	+0.56
Singapore	Straits Times	2,305.89	2,323.95	-0.78
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,091.80	2,102.20	-0.49
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,839.97	20,777.16	+0.30
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	996.11	1,000.11	-0.40
Bangkok	SET	1,383.61	1,389.57	+0.01
Seoul	Composite Stock	945.64	951.96	-0.66
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,934.50	5,871.70	+1.07
Manila	PSE	2,951.39	2,907.00	+1.53
Jakarta	Stock Index	N.A.	504.97	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,142.43	2,148.69	-0.29
Bombay	National Index	1,828.93	1,806.87	+0.78

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Vietnam** will allow **Army Telecommunication Co.**, operating under the Ministry of Defense, to compete with its state-owned telecommunications monopoly, the **Directorate General of Post & Telecommunication.**

• **Vietnam** will spend $600 million in loans from Japan to build two hydroelectric plants with a combined capacity of 472 megawatts.

• **Australia's** current account deficit in April widened by 18 percent, to 1.63 billion Australian dollars ($1 billion), as exports declined more than imports.

• **China Pharmaceutical Enterprise and Investment Corp.**, a state-run company that makes Vitamin C pills, plans to raise 200 million Hong Kong dollars ($26 million) this week through an initial public offering in Hong Kong.

• **Playmates Toys Holdings Ltd.** predicted that profit for the first half of its financial year to June 30 would be lower than in the comparable year-ago period because of the declining popularity of its Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle line.

• **Mitsubishi Motors Corp.'s** U.S. subsidiary, **Diamond Star Motors Corp.**, will buy more than $1 billion worth of U.S. auto parts this year, the company said.

• **South Korea's** accumulated current account deficit widened to $2.8 billion in the first four months of the year from $822 million in the like period in 1993.

• **Mitsubishi Kasei Corp.**, the Japanese chemical maker, revised its forecast for consolidated current profit this year to 2.6 billion yen ($25 million) from a previously forecast loss of 2.0 billion yen as cost-cutting efforts begin to pay off.

AP, Bloomberg, AFX, AFP

Wheelock Acquires Site Of San Miguel Brewery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — San Miguel Corp., the Philippines' largest food and beverage conglomerate, said Monday that its Hong Kong subsidiary would sell its current plant site in Hong Kong to Wheelock Properties Ltd. for 3.5 billion Hong Kong dollars ($453 million).

The sale will generate cash for Hong Kong's biggest beer brewer to set up a new brewery and to expand joint-venture projects in China.

San Miguel said Wheelock, the parent of Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., topped five other bids.

San Miguel will run the present brewery in the Sham Tseng district during the next 24 months while it builds a new plant. The new facility, on a 4-hectare (10-acre) lot in the Yuen Long industrial park, will cost 840 million dollars including the price of the land.

The Philippine parent will get 64 percent of the sale price, reflecting its equity stake in the Hong Kong unit.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Jakarta Trial Airs State Bank Scandals

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The Indonesian banking scandal, involving at least $436 million in bad loans to a well-connected executive, is threatening to expose the corrupt ties among prominent government officials, bankers and business leaders in Southeast Asia's most populous nation.

Eddy Tansil, a 40-year-old business executive, is on trial in Jakarta on charges of forgery and fraud involving 16 loans from the government-run development bank Bapindo. The loans were supposed to be used for building petrochemical plants.

While the charges against Mr. Tansil are so technical that it took prosecutors two-and-a-half hours just to read the indictment in court last week, the Indonesian public appears riveted by the case, both because it involves hundreds of millions of dollars of public money and because it threatens to soil reputations of Indonesians far more prominent than Mr. Tansil.

Among them are officials with close ties to President Suharto, the nation's leader since the 1960s.

When the trial opened May 10, hundreds of spectators turned out. As Mr. Tansil walked out of the courtroom, several of the spectators reportedly tried to punch him, and he had to be protected by police carrying rattan canes.

According to news reports in Indonesia, prosecutors may be able to prove that, although he was little-known in financial circles in Jakarta, Mr. Tansil was given hundreds of millions of dollars in loans as a result of pressure on Bapindo from high-ranking government officials.

The reports have said that Admiral Sudomo, the former chief security minister and a longtime aide to President Suharto, wrote to the bank to vouch for Mr. Tansil, and that the former finance minister, J. B. Sumarlin, was sitting on the bank's board when it issued the credits. Neither man has been charged in the case, although both may be called to testify.

President Suharto's youngest son, Hutomo Mandala Putra, has also been linked to the case. Mr. Hutomo, a businessman with hundreds of millions of dollars in holdings in Indonesia, was a partner in Mr. Tansil's Golden Key Group but sold his stake back to the company last year.

Prosecutors have said that some of the money loaned to Mr. Tansil was used by his family to buy land, houses and personal cars. The chief prosecutor, Luckman Bachmid, said in court last week that these were "losses to the state for self-aggrandizement." Mr. Tansil, who faces life imprisonment if convicted, has denied any wrongdoing.

While the case against Mr. Tansil threatens to embarrass current and former government officials, diplomats say the trial may be a hopeful signal that the Suharto government is finally beginning to crack down on the notoriously corrupt state banking system, which is plagued by patronage and kickbacks.

"I would really doubt that all of the dirty laundry in this case is going to come out — the government couldn't afford that — but some well-known people could find themselves humiliated in the process," a Western diplomat in Jakarta said.

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
ENELGUI
Invitation for Prequalification
Garafiri hydro-electric Project
Lot No. 3 - Civil Works

1. The Government of the Republic of Guinea has applied for a credit from the International Development Association (IDA), the African Development Bank (ADB), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA), the Kuwait Fund, the Saudi Fund, etc., in various currencies to cover the cost of the Garafiri Hydro-electric Project and intends to apply a portion of the proceeds of this credit to eligible payments under the contract for which this invitation for Prequalification is issued.
2. ENELGUI intends to prequalify contractors for the execution of the following works, namely:
– general installations,
– dam (75 m high, 570,000 m³ of excavation, 4,900,000 m³ of fill),
– 2 tunnels (5. 8 m in diameter, 610 m long, and 8.6 m in diameter, 680 m long),
– ungated spillway (250,000 m³ of excavation, 40,000 m³ of concrete),
– water intake works,
– headrace to the powerhouse and surge tank (180,000 m³ of excavation, 19,000 m³ of concrete),
– civil works for the powerhouse (300,000 m³ of excavation, 11,200 m³ of concrete).
3. It is expected that invitations to Bid will be made in September 1994.
4. The prequalification documents are available for a non refundable fee of 200 French Francs or its equivalent in any other freely convertible currency and may be obtained from the Consultant by calling, writing, faxing, or telexing:
Coyne et Bellier/Electricité de France
9, allée des Barbanniers
92632 - Gennevilliers Cedex - France
Tel.: (33.1) 41.85.03.69
Fax: (33.1) 41.85.03.74
Telex: COYBE 616 615F
5. Submissions of Applications for Prequalification must be received not later than July 18, 1994, at 5 p.m.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse May 30

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Amro Hld	68.90	68.30
ACF Holding	45.10	45.50
Aegon	98	97.70
Ahold	44.60	46
Akzo Nobel	210.20	210.70
AMEV	72.80	72.80
Boits-Wessanen	40.20	40.10
CSM	46	45.70
DSM	134.50	133
Elsevier	168.50	168
Fokker	16.80	16.50
Gist-Brocades	49	49.10
HBG	314	315
Heineken	228.20	227.30
Hoogovens	70.50	71
Hunter Douglas	73.30	73.50
IHC Caland	38.20	38.50
Inter Muller	82	83
Int'l Nederland	76	76
KLM	52.20	51.80
KNP BT	48.20	48.10
Nedlloyd	69.80	71.10
Oce Grinten	81.30	79.80
Pakhoed	50	50.20
Philips	51.70	51.30
Polygram	76.30	76.10
Robeco	119.50	119.70
Rodamco	60.50	59.90
Rolinco	121.70	121.70
Roto	91.50	91.80
Royal Dutch	195.20	194.40
Stork	48.90	49
Unilever	191.70	190.40
Van Ommeren	53.50	54
VNU	171	172.90
Wolters/Kluwer	114.90	114.50

ROE Index : 482.42
Previous : 481.33

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	2700	2690
Arbed	4000	4000
Barco	2465	2500
Bekaert	23700	24000
Cockerill	192	194
Cobepa	5720	5710
Delhaize	1530	1530
Electrobel	3030	3030
GIB	1545	1580
GBL	4655	4590
Gevaert	1910	1920
Kredietbank	6880	6900
Petrofina	11000	10900
Powerfin	3260	3250
Royal Belge	3250	3420
Soc Gen Banque	6190	6200
Soc Gen Belgique	2480	2485
Solvay	15325	15425
Tractebel	10275	10225
UCB	25000	25150
Union Miniere	2765	2720

Cement Stock Index : 3734.71
Previous : 3716.12

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	169.10	171.10
Allianz Hold	2277	2297
Altana	618.50	620
Asko	975	976
BASF	313	315
Bayer	345	347.10
Bay. Hypo bank	426	432
Bay Vereinsbk	441	442
BBC	729	718
BHF Bank	401.50	401
BMW	830	843
Commerzbank	338	354.50
Continental	275	277.50
Daimler Benz	799.50	815
Degussa	506	513
Dt Babcock	237.20	244
Deutsche Bank	732.50	739.50
Dresdner Bank	376.50	380
Feldmuehle	348	346
F Krupp Hoesch	214	220
Hapag-Lloyd	244	247.50
Hoechst	615	631
Karstadt	1035	1045
Kaufhof	342.50	344
KHD	143	145
Klockner Werke	148	154.50
Linde	895	901
Lufthansa	184.50	185.50
MAN	417.50	421.50
Mannesmann	424.50	428.50
Metallgesell	227	228.50
Muench Rueck	3000	3040
Porsche	792	800
Preussag	429.50	430
PWA	226.50	221.50
RWE	455	454
Rheinmetall	315	318
Scherring	1047	1049
SEL	370.50	400
Siemens	691.90	697
Thyssen	280	283.50
Varta	325	329
Veba	505.30	511.70
VEW	389	388.50
Viag	463.20	465.50
Volkswagen	493	498
Wella	928	946

DAX Index : 2119.15
Previous : 2146.39
FAZ Index : 886.65
Previous : 896.98

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer-Yhtyma	135	137
Enso-Gutzeit	40	40.50
Huhtamaki	216	216
K.O.P.	12	12.30
Kymmene	115	114
Metra	180	182
Nokia	410	410
Pohjola	85	85
Repola	93	93.40
Stockmann	238	240

HEX Index : 1986.43
Previous : 1981.57

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	37.50	37.50
Cathay Pacific	16.90	17
Cheung Kong	38.25	37.50
China Light Pwr	42	42
Dairy Farm Int'l	11.30	11.30
Hong Long Dev	14	14.10
Hong Kong Bank	55.50	54.50
Hong Kong Land	41.50	41
HK Air Eng.	44.50	44.50
HK China Gas	14.30	14.20
HK Electric	34.50	34
HK Land	22.50	22.70
HK Realty Trust	22.30	22
HSBC Holdings	89.50	89
HK Shang Hts	12.70	12.30
HK Telecomm	13.30	13.40
HK Ferry	13.20	13.10
Hutch Whampoa	34	33.75
Hysan Dev	23.30	23.40
Jardine Math.	62	61.50
Jardine Str Hld	31.50	31.25
Kowloon Motor	15.50	15.30
Mandarin Orient	11	11
Miramar Hotel	22	22.70
New World Dev	24.50	25.10
SHK Props	51	52
Swire	3.55	3.53
Swire Pac A	59.50	61
Tai Cheung Prps	11.80	11.40
TVE	3.30	3.30
Wharf Hold	20.25	20
Wing On Co Intl	11.70	11.60
Winsor Ind.	12.20	12.10

Hang Seng Index : 9523.89
Previous : 9470.13

Market Closed

The stock market in London was closed Monday for a holiday.

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	26	26.75
Altech	128	132
Amgo Amer.	217	214
Barlows	37.50	37
Blyvoor	8.75	9
Buffels	N.A.	—
De Beers	100	100
Driefontein	53.75	53.25
Gencor	10.10	10
GFSA	105	105.40
Hartmany	25.50	25.50
Highveld Steel	28.00	28.50
Hlivoor	44.50	46
Kloof	30	30
Nedbank Grp	61.50	61.25
Rand Mines	84	83.50
Rustenburg	96	97
SA Brews.	N.A.	41
SI Helena	24.75	24.75
Sasol	163.50	162
Western Deep	42.50	42

Composite Index : 3308.15
Previous : 3289.24

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5055	5085
Bastogi	180	175
Benetton group	26000	25500
CIR	2575	2575
Cred Ital	2300	2275
Erbichem	2910	2935
Fiat	2690	2980
Fondiaria Risp	12140	11990
Gilardini	6785	6655
Finmeccanica	2080	2035
Generali	44400	44400
IFI	25400	25100
Italcem	16400	16000
Italgas	5250	5180
Italmobiliare	44500	44600
Mediobanca	15725	15595
Montedison	1320	1322
Olivetti	2680	2700
Pirelli	5150	5200
RAS	27700	27600
Rinascente	10350	10400
Saipem	3720	3995
San Paolo Torino	16000	16050
SIP	3285	4080
SME	3235	3230
Snia	2345	2325
Standa	36900	37000
Stet	5415	5420
Toro Assi Risp	38300	38050

MIB Index : 1328
Previous : 1191

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	31½	32
Bank Montreal	25⅞	26⅛
Bell Canada	43¼	43½
Bombardier B	26⅝	27¼
Cambior	17⅞	17¾
Cascades	8½	8¾
Dominion Text A	6½	6¾
Donohue A	12½	12½
Hollinger	19	19
Nat'l Bk Canada	9	9⅛
Power Corp.	21	21
Quebec Tel	23	22¾
Quebecor A	18⅞	19⅛
Quebecor B	18⅛	18¼
Teleglobe	19	18⅞
Univa	6¾	6⅞
Videotron	14¼	14¼

Industrials Index : 1974.81
Previous : 1910.36

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	699	695
Air Liquide	782	787
Alcatel Alsthom	613	604
Axa	229.9	229
Bancaire (Cie)	547	540
BIC	1344	1330
BNP	252	255
Bouygues	482	483
BSN-GD	857	849
Carrefour	1897	1899
CCF	233	231.50
Cerus	111.80	111
Chargeurs	1455	1440
Climants Franc	331	334.80
Club Med	429	418
Elf-Aquitaine	418	411
Elf-Sanofi	909	919
Euro Disney	31.20	31.35
Gen. Eaux	2505	2501
Havas	461	459
Imetal	585	570
Lafarge Coppee	422.40	417
Lagardere	6120	6130
Lyon. Eaux	575	580
Oreal (L')	1133	1172
L.V.M.H.	875	884
Matra-Hachette	119	118
Michelin B	222.70	222.20
Moulinex	148	141.90
Pernod	397.30	399
Pechiney Intl	166	170.90
Pernod-Ricard	382.90	381
Peugeot	632	631
Printemps (Au)	930	932
Rodotel(Nominee	525	486.30
Rh-Poulenc A	143.40	141
Ruff. St. Louis	1644	1655
Redoute (La)	923	920
Saint Gobain	674	677
S.E.B.	535	539
Sis Generale	618	619
Suez	397.40	394.80
Thomson-CSF	174	175.30
Total	314	312
U.A.P.	153.20	152.60
Valeo	254	1275

CAC 40 Index : 2252.51
Previous : 2249.27

Sao Paulo

May 27

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brasil	28	28.59
Bonsucro	16.25	16.48
Bradesco	26.25	27
Brahma	465	478
Paranapanema	32	33.20
Petrobras	178	180
Telebras	68.80	67.70
Vale Rio Doce	180	174
Varig	175.01	160

Bovespa Index : 23494
Previous : 23421

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	8.75	8.65
City Dev.	7.55	7.30
DBS	11.30	11.40
Fraser Neave	18.70	18.70
Genting	19.40	19.30
Golden Hope Pl	2.40	2.42
How Par	3.44	3.52
Hume Industries	5.70	5.60
Inchcape	5.98	5.79
Keppel	10.80	10.30
KL Kepong	3.72	3.34
Luxe Chem	1.51	1.54
Malayan Banks	8.75	8.90
OCBC	11.60	11.70
OUB	7.95	7.95
OUE	8.70	8.80
Sembawang	12.90	13.10
Shangrila	5.50	5.40
Sime Darby	3.08	3.08
SIA	7.80	7.85
Spore Land	7.70	7.85
Spore Press	15.20	15.50
Spore Steamship	4.34	4.34
Spore Telecomm	3.48	3.32
Straits Trading	3.74	3.80
UOB	10	10.10
UOL	2.30	2.28

Straits Times Ind. : 2305.89
Previous : 2323.95

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	385	382
Asea A	422	427
Astra A	169	171
Atlas Copco	486	481
Electrolux B	410	415
Ericsson	383	389
Essselte-A	123	125
Handelsbanken	109	110
Investor B	194	198
Norsk Hydro	240	245
Procordia AF	127	127
Scandvik B	129	129
SCA-A	120	119
SE Banken	51	52.50
Skandia F	122	122
Skanska	192	195
SKF	138	138
Stora	429	422
Trelleborg BF	115	115
Volvo	734	740

Affärsvärlden : 1899.91
Previous : 1913.51

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
Amcor	9.53	9.40
ANZ	4.32	4.30
BHP	18.34	18.44
Boral	3.54	3.60
Bougainville	0.85	0.85
Coles Myer	4.35	4.35
Comalco	5.30	5.40
CBA	18.22	18.26
CSR	4.93	5.14
Fosters Brew	1.18	1.19
Goldman Field	1.42	1.39
ICI Australia	10.80	10.80
Mayne Nexus	2	2
MIM	3.22	3.21
Nat Aust Bank	11.80	11.90
News Corp	9.10	9.16
Nine Network	4.70	4.85
N Broken Hill	2.49	2.47
Pac Dunlop	4.68	4.75
Pioneer Intl	3.55	3.55
Westpac Banking	2.26	2.26
QCT Resources	1.37	1.41
Santos	3.98	3.86
TNT	2.30	2.32
Western Mining	7.78	7.75
Westpac Banking	4.22	4.20
Woodside	4.48	4.49

All ordinaries Index : 2091.80
Previous : 2102.20

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	504	490
Asahi Chemical	806	790
Asahi Glass	1230	1210
Bank of Tokyo	1680	1680
Bridgestone	1580	1570
Canon	1730	1710
Casio	1329	1280
Dai Nippon Print	1840	1880
Daiwa House	1530	1510
Daiwa Securities	1800	1770
Fanuc	4450	4370
Fuji Bank	2430	2440
Fujitsu Photo	2310	2300
Fujitsu	1090	1090
Hitachi	1070	1050
Hitachi Cable	834	825
Honda	1860	1850
Ito Yokado	5350	5400
Itochu	723	720
Japan Airlines	743	715
Kajima	940	938
Kansai Power	2470	2440
Kawasaki Steel	423	408
Kirin Brewery	1260	1260
Komatsu	970	949
Kubota	707	705
Kyocera	4630	4680
Matsu Elec Ind	1820	1800
Matsu Elec Wks	1180	1170
Mitsubishi Bk	2810	2810
Mitsubishi Kasei	531	534
Mitsubishi Elec	497	487
Mitsubishi Hev	748	749
Mitsubishi Corp	1210	1190
Mitsui and Co	898	890
Mitsukoshi	972	984
Mitsumi	1670	1690
NEC	1200	1190
NGK Insulators	1090	1070
Nikko Securities	1380	1370
Nippon Kaiji	1020	1020
Nippon Oil	732	737
Nippon Steel	377	377
Nippon Yusen	445	449
Nissan	878	878
Nomura Sec	2410	2400
NTT	89000	88000
Olympus Optical	1110	1100
Pioneer	2870	2850
Ricoh	945	946
Sanyo Elec	557	545
Sharp	1730	1720
Shimizu	742	740
Shinetsu Chem	2220	2180
Sony	4180	4050
Sumitomo Bk	2270	2240
Sumitomo Chem	492	492
Sumi Marine	1010	1020
Sumitomo Metal	307	301
Taisei Corp	696	677
Takeda Chemical	885	886
TDK	4680	4610
Tellin	555	539
Tokyo Marine	1370	1350
Tokyo Elec Pw	2800	2800
Toppan Printing	1450	1430
Toray Ind.	730	714
Toshiba	838	821
Toyota	2120	2100
Yamaichi Sec	929	917

Nikkei 225 : 20777
Previous : 20777
Topix Index : 1678
Previous : 1671

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	17	17⅛
Agnico Eagle	15⅝	16⅛
Air Canada	6⅝	6⅝
Alberta Energy	21¼	21⅛
Am Barrick Res	32⅝	33⅛
BCE	46¾	46⅝
Bk Nova Scotia	27⅞	28
BC Gas	15⅝	15⅛
BC Telecom	25½	25⅝
BF Realty Hds	N.T.	0.02
Bramalea	8.30	8.30
Brunswick	10⅝	10⅝
CAE	6⅝	6⅝
Cambior	5¼	5
CIBC	30½	30⅝
Canadian Pacific	22	22¼
Can Tire A	12⅝	12¼
Cascadas	20½	20⅝
Cominco	N.T.	4.95
Comaplex	23⅞	23⅝
Consumers Gas	22⅝	22¼
Denison Min 2	N.T.	0.03
Dofasco	21⅝	21⅝
Dylex A	0.72	0.67
Echo Bay Mines	15⅝	15⅝
Faulty Silver A	N.T.	0.80
FCA Intl	3⅝	3⅝
Fed Ind A	6⅝	6⅝
Fletcher Chall A	16⅝	16⅝
FPI	6⅝	6⅝
Gentra	8.48	8.80
Gulf Cdn Res	4⅝	4.85
Hees Intl	14⅛	14
Hemlo Gld Mines	12⅝	12½
Hollinger	15⅝	15⅝
Horsham	19⅞	19½
Hudson's Bay	31⅞	31⅝
Imasco	35⅞	36

SPORTS

Brewers Get a Lift From Yount

The Associated Press

Milwaukee capped a three-day celebration of Robin Yount's career with the kind of effort that epitomized No. 19's 20 seasons with the Brewers.

Trailing by 7-0 in the second inning, the Brewers rallied for a 9-8 victory over the Seattle Mariners on Sunday in Milwaukee.

"It would have been easy to fold," said Greg Vaughn, who hit a

AL ROUNDUP

two-run homer. "Something Robin ingrained on the Brewer ballclub is that you play one way: hard, every day."

In pregame ceremonies, Yount, who announced his retirement last February after playing 2,856 games with the Brewers, had his jersey retired and was presented with a motorcycle. Yount rode once around the field, then left the stadium through the right-field bullpen to a standing ovation.

The Brewers had lost a club-record 14 straight games before the series, billed as "Robin Yount Weekend," before sweeping the Mariners.

"Robin has been a tremendous person in my life," said Vaughn, who capped a four-run sixth with a homer, his ninth, off Tim David. "I try to model myself after such a great player. He gave us an emotional lift today."

Seattle, which had gotten six runs with two outs off Teddy Higuera in the first and led, 7-0, in the second, lost for the 20th time in 25 road games.

The Brewers scored four runs in the second on consecutive two-out RBI singles by Jose Valentin, Darryl Hamilton, Turner Ward and Vaughn off the Mariners' rookie starter, Roger Salkeld.

Milwaukee caught Seattle in the sixth. B. J. Surhoff tripled and scored on Jody Reed's single. Ward's sacrifice fly scored Valentin to make it 7-6, and Vaughn followed with his homer.

Royals 10, Yankees 6: Vince Coleman tripled twice, singled twice and drove in three runs as Kansas City Royals stopped the visiting Yankees' four-game winning streak.

Coleman tied a team record for triples in a game. He has 10 hits in his last 23 at-bats after a 3-for-25 slump.

Mark Gubicza ended his six-game losing streak against the Yankees. Terry Mulholland allowed seven runs and 10 hits in seven innings.

Orioles 8, White Sox 4: Sid Fernandez held Chicago to five hits, including Frank Thomas's 20th homer, in seven-plus innings as visiting Baltimore stopped the White Sox winning streak at seven.

Fernandez gave up three hits over seven innings before yielding a single and Tim Raines's two-run homer in the eighth.

Thomas, who has homered in five straight games, went deep with one out in the fourth to become the fastest White Sox hitter to reach 20 in a season. Dick Allen hit his 20th homer in his 75th game in 1974. Thomas, batting .468 in May, hit No. 20 in his 46th game.

Rangers 8, Red Sox 6: Dean Palmer hit a three-run homer, and Ivan Rodriguez homered two pitches later to highlight a five-run bottom of the fifth.

Juan Gonzalez of Texas and Mike Greenwell of Boston were injured on the same play in the third inning. Gonzalez hurt his right knee fielding a double by Greenwell, who injured his hip running to second. Both players soon left the game, although neither injury was expected to be serious.

Tigers 5, Twins 1: In Minneapolis, Junior Felix drove in four runs and Bill Gullickson allowed one run over seven innings as Detroit held an opponent to less than two runs for the first time this season.

Gullickson, who had compiled a 9.82 ERA in losing his previous three starts, gave up eight hits, struck out five and walked one. Mike Gardiner pitched the final two innings.

Travis Fryman drove in the game's first run in the top of the first with a sacrifice fly. Two batters later, Felix hit a three-run homer, his third of the season and third in four days. Felix's sacrifice fly made it 5-0 in the third.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

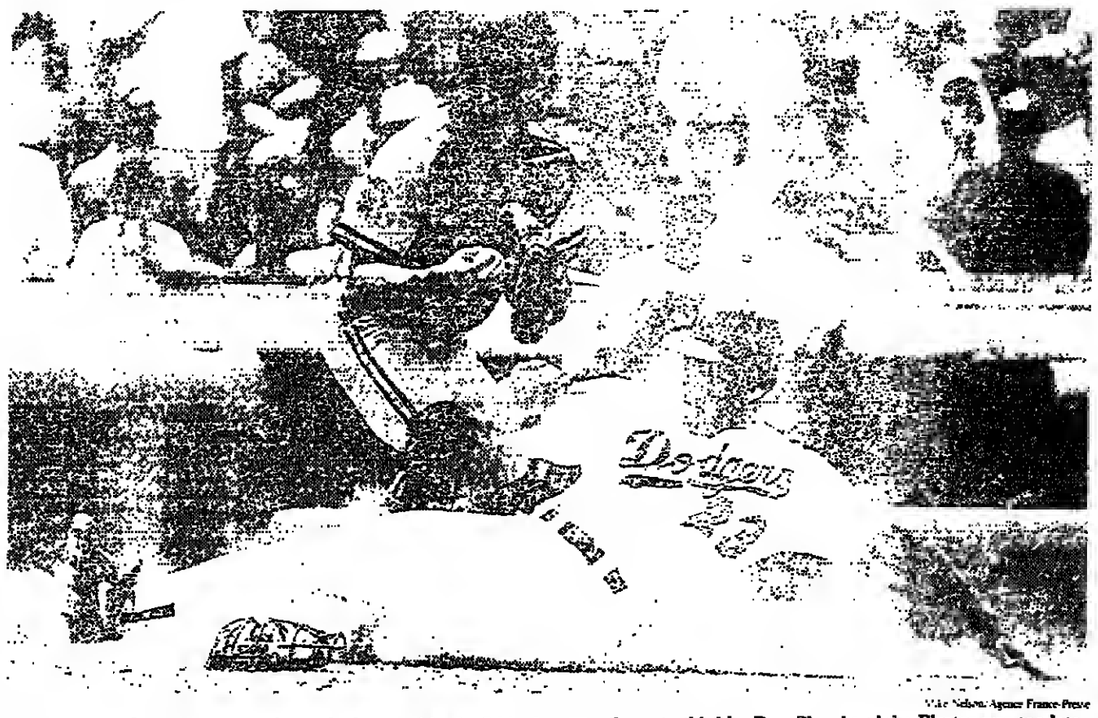
Indians 7, Athletics 5: Jack Morris, backed by four home runs, struggled but won his third straight decision, and the Indians won their ninth straight in Cleveland. Morris allowed four runs, one unearned, and seven hits in five innings.

The winning streak is the Indians' best at home since they won 13 straight at Cleveland Stadium in 1965. Oakland, swept in a series for the 10th time this year, has lost four straight and 31 of its last 37.

Blue Jays 5, Angels 0: In Toronto, Todd Stottlemyre pitched a four-hitter and Roberto Alomar hit a two-run homer for the Blue Jays.

Stottlemyre, who had not pitched more than 6⅔ innings in his six previous starts this season, struck out five and walked three in his first complete game this season. It was his fourth career shutout.

Chuck Finley gave up five hits and struck out seven in pitching his third complete game.



Mike Nelson/Agence France-Presse

The Dodgers' Eric Karros came in on the low road in the 3d inning. The throw to third by Don Slaught of the Pirates was too late.

Giants Turn on the Defense to Down Marlins, 3-1

The Associated Press

At a time when the San Francisco Giants are struggling for runs, defense is making a difference.

The Giants' 3-1 victory on Sunday over the Florida Marlins marked the 34th errorless game of the season for San Francisco, first in the majors in fielding and last in hitting.

Matt Williams not only drove in the go-ahead run in San Francisco with a two-out

NL ROUNDUP

double in the eighth inning off Richie Lewis, but helped preserve San Francisco's fourth victory in five games by stopping Benito Santiago's ninth-inning pinch-hit smash at third and throwing him out.

"I think defense is important," Williams said. "We don't have a bunch of Nolan Ryans who are just going to blow the ball by everybody. Our pitchers are going to throw strikes, and they're going to put the ball in play. We have to be ready to back them up and field our position. We take a lot of pride in our defense."

Barry Bonds also contributed defensively when he threw out Bret Barberie at the plate from left field in the second inning.

The Giants got a solid outing from Bryan Hickerson, who kept the game close through a career-long 7⅓ inning stint. He walked one and struck out four, and was touched for just one run despite giving up 10 hits.

Dodgers 4, Pirates 3: Carlos Hernandez, again playing in place of the Dodgers' injured catcher, Mike Piazza, drove in his first two runs of the season as Los Angeles won at home.

Piazza did not play during the weekend. His ribs were injured during a home-plate collision with Glenallen Hill of the Cubs on Wednesday.

Hernandez went 5-for-13 during the series. Pittsburgh lost for the 12th time in 16 games.

Kevin Gross won for the fourth time in five starts. Todd Worrell gave up a single and a walk in the ninth before Darren Dreifort relieved for his sixth save. Zane Smith fell behind by 4-0 in the third inning.

Padres 7, Cardinals 2: Joey Hamilton won for the second straight time since being promoted from the minors and San Diego beat visiting St. Louis for a three-game sweep. The Cardinals have lost nine in a row at San Diego since July 1992, and were swept for the first time this season.

Hamilton, called up from Class AAA Las Vegas last Tuesday, gave up one run and six hits in six innings. Jeff Tabaka got his first major league save.

Derek Bell hit a two-run homer for the Padres, his first since April 22. Tom Urbani was the loser.

In earlier games, reported Monday in some editions of the Herald Tribune:

Cubs 4, Braves 2: Sammy Sosa homered on the first pitch of the game from Tom Glavine, and visiting Chicago went on to stop Atlanta.

The Deion Sanders-for-Roberto Kelly trade was announced in the second inning at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium, and the fans booed.

Glavine gave up four runs and six hits and seven walks in 6⅓ innings. Jim Bullinger pitched six strong innings as a late replacement for Jose Guzman, who had a stiff right shoulder.

Randy Myers struck out Bill Pecota with the bases loaded to end the game, giving the Cubs their 10th victory in 12 games.

Expos 4, Rockies 3: Larry Walker homered on the first pitch in the bottom of the 10th inning, lifting Montreal over visiting Colorado. Walker's sixth home run of the season came against Bruce Ruffin, who relieved to start the inning. Tim Scott pitched one inning for the win.

Walker struck out with the bases loaded against Mike Munoz to end the seventh inning with the score tied at 3.

Phillies 4, Astros 2: The bid by David West and Heathcliff Slocumb to pitch a combined no-hitter in Philadelphia was broken up in the top of the ninth on a leadoff single by Houston's Steve Finley.

West, making only his second start of the season, pitched six innings and was pulled after 102 pitches. Slocumb took over to start the seventh. Finley's clean single started a two-run rally, and Doug Jones finished for his 10th save.

There have been just six combined no-hitters in the majors, most recently by Atlanta's Kent Mercker, Mark Wohlers and Alejandro Pena on Sept. 11, 1991, against San Diego.

Mets 8, Reds 5: In New York, Bobby Bonilla set a team record with an RBI in his ninth straight game, and New York completed a three-game sweep of Cincinnati.

Bonilla broke the Mets' mark of eight straight games with an RBI set by Keith Hernandez in 1986 and tied by Jeff Kent earlier this year. Bonilla and Kent each drove in two runs. The Mets scored two runs in each of the first four innings.

Bobby Jones gave up eight hits in eight innings. John Franco got his 12th save, his 100th with the Mets.

Rally by Jazz Falls Short

By Jay Privman
New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY — The Utah Jazz were trying to get the game into overtime, and although they got about 11 extra seconds, the clock still ran out in regulation, foiling a gallant rally as the Houston Rockets held on for an 80-78 victory on Sunday at the Delta Center in Game 4 of the Western Conference final.

The victory gave Houston a 3-games-to-1 edge in this four-of-seven playoff series. The Rockets can close the series and move to the National Basketball Association

NBA PLAYOFFS

finals with a victory at home on Tuesday.

The Jazz, down by as many as 10 points early in the fourth quarter, closed to within two points with 13.5 seconds remaining on the clock, and then got the ball back because of an offensive foul on Houston's Sam Cassell.

As Utah ran its final play of the game, the clock remained frozen on 13.5 seconds, and not until approximately 11 seconds had gone by did it finally roll.

Utah, stymied by Houston's defense, moved the ball around from John Stockton to Karl Malone to Jay Humphries and finally to Tom Chambers, but Chambers missed a shot under the basket.

Houston's Robert Horry grabbed the rebound and threw the ball down the court to Kenny Smith, who dribbled in a tight circle as the final seconds ticked off.

The Rockets were furious immediately after the game, but were becalmed later in the locker room, the final score serving as a salve. But the situation could have been a black mark on the league had the Jazz tied the score or made a three-point shot to take the lead because of the extra time.

"That was home cookin'," said Smith. "That's the home-court advantage. I've seen it in CYO, high school, college and the NBA. If I was the timekeeper, the clock might still be running. We just had to play good defense for 24 seconds instead of 13.5."

The Houston guard Vernon Maxwell said: "I thought, 'This 13 seconds is sure is taking a long time.' It was a big win, under the circumstances."

The timekeeper, Wayne Hicken, apparently embarrassed at his gaffe, leaped over the front row of the scorers' table as soon as the game ended and bolted out of the arena, pausing only to answer terse questions from three irate referees.

The Jazz made several clutch shots in the final minutes — and took advantage of a blown layup by Hakeem Olajuwon on a two-on-one break that could have made the score 81-74 — to put themselves in a position to send the game into overtime.

Stockton recovered from a shot blocked by Horry to nail a three-point shot from the corner and cut Houston's lead to two points, 80-78, and then seconds later Stockton drew the offensive foul on Cassell.

The Jazz ran a play from the sideline. Stockton got the ball when it was thrown inbounds by Chambers, then ran to the baseline and to the far corner. As Stockton came back out to the top of the key, he said he noticed that the clock still read 13.5.

"But we just had to keep running our play," Stockton said. "We had good ball movement and got it inside to Tom."

Chambers, however, missed a shot that would have tied the game. Now, the Jazz are one game away from elimination. They never have made it to the NBA final.

Both teams struggled to get any offense generated. In the second quarter, only 23 points were scored, an NBA playoff record for fewest points by two teams. At the half, the Rockets led by 38-31.

Vince Bucci/Agence France-Presse

Felton Spencer of the Utah Jazz looked for the basket but found the long arm of the Rockets' Hakeem Olajuwon in Salt Lake City.

Stanley Cup: Game Times and TV Networks

Starting Times in Local Time

Tuesday, May 31: Vancouver at N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 p.m. (00:00 GMT)
Thursday, June 2: Vancouver at N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 p.m. (00:30 GMT)
Saturday, June 4: N.Y. Rangers at Vancouver, 8:00 p.m. (03:00 GMT)
Tuesday, June 7: N.Y. Rangers at Vancouver, 9:00 p.m. (04:00 GMT)
Thursday, June 9: Vancouver at N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 p.m. (00:00 GMT), if necessary.
Saturday, June 11: N.Y. Rangers at Vancouver, 8:00 p.m. (03:00 GMT), if necessary.
Tuesday, June 14: Vancouver at N.Y. Rangers, 8:00 p.m. (00:00 GMT), if necessary.

The finals can be seen on the following networks in these countries:

Albania: Eurosport; **Algeria:** ESPN (Orbit); **Antigua:** ESPN; **Argentina:** ESPN; **Armenia:** Eurosport; **Australia:** ESPN; **Austria:** Eurosport; **Azerbaijan:** Eurosport; **Bahamas:** ESPN; **Bahrain:** ESPN (Orbit); **Barbados:** ESPN.

Belarus: Eurosport; **Belgium:** Eurosport; **Bermuda:** ESPN; **Bolivia:** ESPN; **Botswana:** ESPN (SuperSport); **Brazil:** ESPN; **Britain:** Eurosport/WIRE; **Brunei:** ESPN.

Cameroon: ESPN (SuperSport); **Canada:** CBC; **Chad:** ESPN; **Chili:** ESPN; **China:** Guizhou; **Colombia:** ESPN; **Comoros:** ESPN; **Costa Rica:** ESPN; **Croatia:** Eurosport; **Cuba:** ESPN; **Cyprus:** Eurosport; **Czech Republic:** CTV.

Denmark: Eurosport/K2; **Djibouti:** ESPN (Orbit); **Dominican Republic:** ESPN; **Ecuador:** Gamavision; **Egypt:** ESPN (Orbit); **El Salvador:** ESPN; **Estonia:** Channel 2; **Finland:** Channel 3/ France: Eurosport.

Georgia: Eurosport; **Germany:** Eurosport; **Ghana:** ESPN (SuperSport); **Gibraltar:** Eurosport; **Greece:** Eurosport; **Guam:** ESPN; **Guatemala:** ESPN; **Guinea, France:** ESPN.

Haiti: ESPN; **Honduras:** ESPN; **Hong Kong:** ESPN; **Hungary:** Eurosport; **Iceland:** Eurosport; **Indonesia:** RCTI; **Ireland:** Eurosport; **Israel:** ICP; **Italy:** Tele-+2; **Ivory Coast:** ESPN (SuperSport).

Japan: NHK/JSC; **Jordan:** ESPN (Orbit); **Kenya:** ESPN (SuperSport); **Korea:** ESPN; **Latvia:** Eurosport; **Lithuania:** Eurosport; **Luxembourg:** Eurosport.

Madagascar: ESPN (SuperSport); **Malawi:** ESPN (SuperSport); **Mauritania:** ESPN (Orbit); **Mauritius:** ESPN (Orbit); **Mexico:** ESPN; **Moldova:** Eurosport; **Morocco:** ESPN (Orbit); **Mozambique:** ESPN (SuperSport).

Namibia: ESPN (SuperSport); **Netherlands:** Eurosport/NOS; **Netherland Antilles:** ESPN; **New Caledonia:** ESPN; **New Zealand:** ESPN; **Nigeria:** ESPN (SuperSport); **Norway:** Eurosport/TV Norge; **Oman:** ESPN (Orbit).

Palau: ESPN; **Panama:** ESPN; **Papua New Guinea:** ESPN; **Paraguay:** ESPN; **Peru:** ESPN; **Philippines:** ESPN; **Pohnpei:** ESPN; **Poland:** Eurosport/TV; **Portugal:** Eurosport; **Puerto Rico:** ESPN.

Qatar: ESPN (Orbit); **Romania:** Eurosport/Channel 3; **Russia:** RTR/Eurosport; **Saudi Arabia:** ESPN (Orbit); **Seychelles:** ESPN (SuperSport); **Singapore:** ESPN; **Slovak Republic:** STV/Eurosport; **Slovenia:** Eurosport; **Somalia:** ESPN (Orbit).

Spain: Eurosport; **St. Kitts-Nevis:** ESPN; **Sudan:** ESPN (SuperSport, Orbit); **Suriname:** ESPN; **Swaziland:** ESPN (SuperSport); **Sweden:** Eurosport/TV4; **Switzerland:** Eurosport; **Syria:** ESPN (Orbit); **Taiwan:** ESPN; **Tanzania:** ESPN (SuperSport); **Thailand:** ESPN; **Trinidad and Tobago:** ESPN; **Tunisia:** ESPN (Orbit); **Turkey:** Eurosport

Uganda: ESPN (SuperSport); **Ukraine:** TV-BC/Eurosport; **United Arab Emirates:** ESPN (Orbit); **United States:** ESPN (domestic); **Uruguay:** ESPN; **Venezuela:** Radio Caracas/ESPN; **Virgin Islands:** ESPN; **Yemen:** ESPN (Orbit); **Zambia:** ESPN (SuperSport); **Zimbabwe:** ESPN (SuperSport).

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I FOUND THIS OLD HOOP IN THE GARAGE BUT I CAN'T GET IT TO HULA!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles and letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PHULS
BUAQS
TORMAR
ZEBRAL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: HER

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FRAME FACET DEAFEN FORGOT
Answer: What she called the stockbroker's proposal — A "TENDER" OFFER

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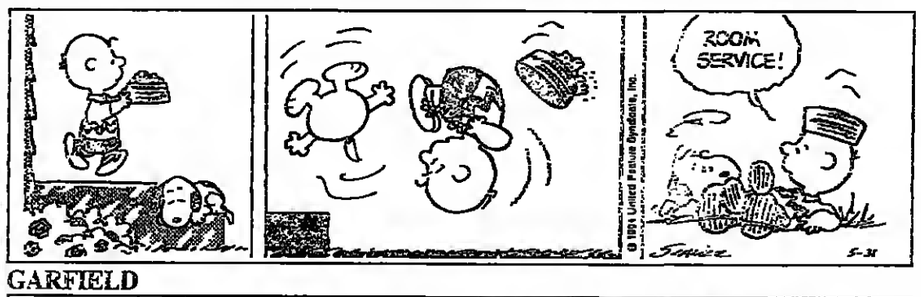
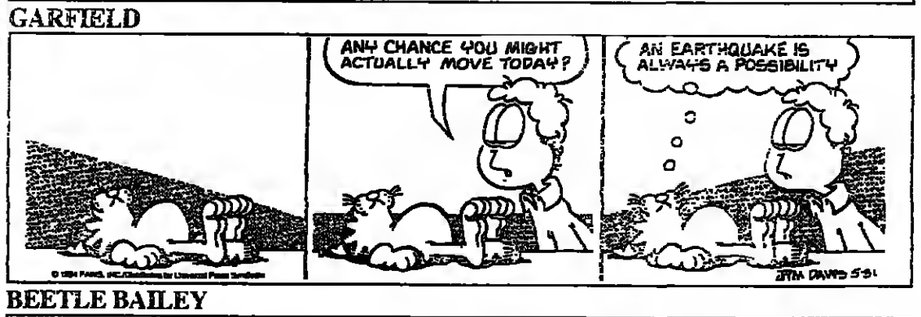
PEANUTS

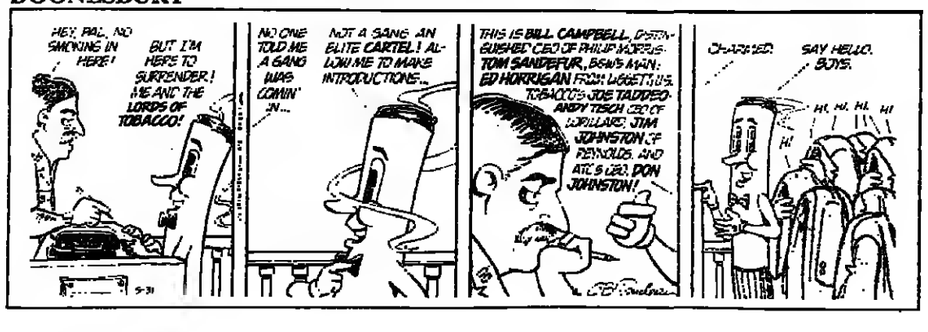


GARFIELD

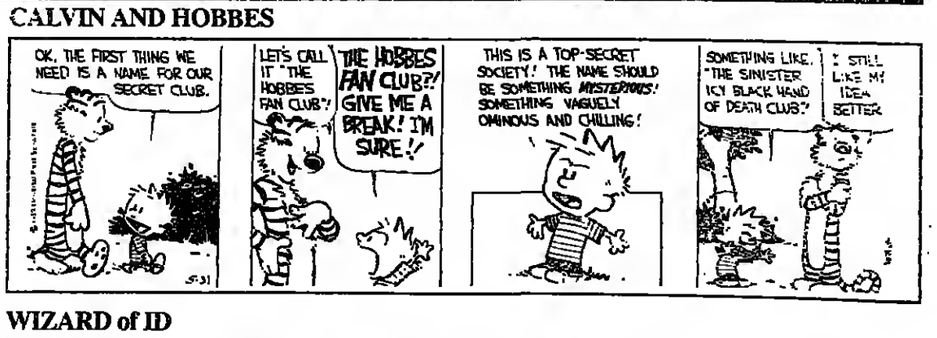


BEETLE BAILEY

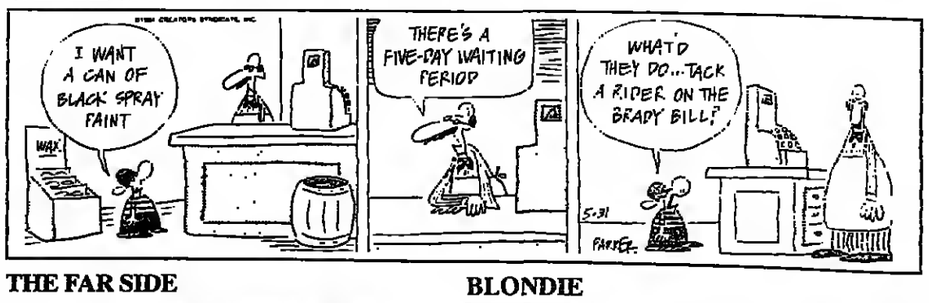
DOONESBURY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID



THE FAR SIDE

"Hey, we'll be lucky if we ever sell this place! ... Well, it's like everyone says — location, location, location."

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Soccer star Ruud Gullit pausing during a press conference Monday at which he announced his decision to skip the World Cup finals.

Agence France-Presse

Gullit Quits Dutch World Cup Squad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands — Dutch soccer star Ruud Gullit walked out of the national side's training camp on Monday and said he would not go the World Cup finals with the team next month.

Gullit said at a press conference here that he would not give a reason for his departure until after the World Cup, which begins next month in the United States.

Sitting next to Gullit, coach Dick Advocaat said he regretted the decision.

He also said that he wanted to know the reason for Gullit's departure as soon as possible to quash rumors.

Recalled after a 13-month absence, Gullit, 31, played the first half of a friendly match against Scotland last Friday. Replaced for the second half of the game, he later criticized the Dutch game plan.

He was quoted then as saying that the Dutch team should alter its tactics to cope with the expected high temperatures and humidity in the United States and to counter the likely defensive nature of such first-round opponents as Belgium and Morocco.

Advocaat responded on Saturday by saying that he was in charge of the team and not Gullit.

On Monday, Advocaat dismissed the suggested link between Gullit's departure and the team's tactics.

Nevertheless, the move was major blow to Dutch hopes for the World Cup.

Squad captain Ronald Koeman said: "The moment is badly chosen. The team needs a bit of peace. He has hurt us leaving this way because the team now has to do something different again."

He added: "An in-form Gullit is important to the team. It's a slap in the face. The players were amazed."

Gullit went into exile from international soccer in April 1993 after he was substituted during a World Cup qualifying match against England at Wembley. It was the second time he had quit international soccer in just over six months.

Gullit has 65 Dutch caps and captained the Netherlands to European Championship victory in 1988 after making his debut against Switzerland in 1981.

He recently signed a one-year contract with AC Milan, for whom he played from 1987 to 1993.

Last season he played for Sampdoria, Genoa, also in the Italian league, regarded as the world's toughest national competition.

During his absence, the Netherlands qualified for the World Cup finals, but his attacking flair and vision would have made the Dutch a more formidable opponent.

Gullit had said recently that the World Cup finals would mark the end of his international career.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

Ivanisevic Leads a Lackluster Walk To Quarters in Bottom Half of Draw

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The top half of the French Open draw is controlled by No. 1 Pete Sampras, the two-time champion Jim Courier, the defending champion Sergi Bruguera and the future champion Andrei Medvedev. The bottom half is being managed by a bunch of knuckleheads.

The highest-ranked knucklehead was Michael Stich of Germany, the No. 2 seed who last week couldn't have won his second-round match if his opponent had been riding a donkey. The straight-set winner of that match, Aaron Krickstein, might have taken good care of this windfall path to the semifinal. But, no, he went out and blew it Monday in a 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 fourth-round loss to a 19-year-old German named Hendrik Dreekmann, who, it should be noted, is studying to become an industrial salesman.

So No. 89 Dreekmann will play No. 46 Magnus Larsson of Sweden in one quarterfinal.

In the other bottom-half quarterfinal, No. 23 Alberto Berasategui of Spain figures to make things difficult for No. 5 seed Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia.

These will be the big matches on Wednesday, which means, for those holding tickets to Roland Garros, that Wednesday is looking like a good day to tackle all of that laundry that has been building up.

Anyone who was here Monday will understand.

Larsson beat Jaime Yzaga of Peru, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Berasategui advanced with an abbreviated 6-2, 6-0 victory against No. 98 Javier Frana of Argentina, who retired early with stomach problems.

"Well, I guess I am lucky because this is my second match that I won by the other guy's retiring," said Berasategui, who also won his first-round match when Wayne Ferreira of South Africa quit after losing the first set.

Ivanisevic made his third French Open quarterfinal with a 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3 victory against No. 34 Andrea Gaudenzi of Italy, the only loser with enough fight Monday to win a set. The glamour match of the day, it was blighted with 134 unforced errors — 80 from Ivanisevic.

One funny thing: After Gaudenzi had double-faulted to allow Ivanisevic to serve out the third set, chair umpire Zoltan Bognar excused himself for several minutes to visit the toilet.

"Where did he go?" Ivanisevic said, frowning. He looked up and saw Gaudenzi climbing the ladder, sitting in the umpire's high chair and announcing into the microphone: "Third set and match, Gaudenzi." Of course, it didn't happen that way, and a few minutes later Gaudenzi was receiving an obscenity warning from the umpire.

Gaudenzi predicted that Berasategui, a clay-court specialist, would upset Ivanisevic. Ivanisevic was nervous. "It's the French Open and I'm the only seed in my half," he said. "You don't think it's scary?"

Ivanisevic has won nine singles titles and was the 1992 finalist against Andre Agassi at Wimbledon; the other three quarterfinalists in his half have won just six tournaments, and none has ever gone further in a Grand Slam event than he stands today.

Krickstein, the 26-year-old American who 11 years ago became the youngest man to win an ATP Tour event, might have wasted his last, best chance of reaching a Grand Slam final.

Dreekman has surpassed his countrymen, Stich and Boris Becker (who withdrew before his opening match), but doesn't seem likely to replace them. He didn't seem to remember watching Becker win his first title at Wimbledon — the seminal moment in German tennis — and he promised to doggedly pursue his salesman's diploma in spite of any success in tennis, which is admirable, but not quite so charismatic as Sampras's pursuit of the Grand Slam.

As dreadful as the play was on Monday, it will be paved over Tuesday by quarterfinals involving the game's best.

First of all, No. 1 Steffi Graf and Mary Pierce will each be playing a last preliminary before their likely semifinal meeting on Thursday. Pierce, who this week became the first the first French woman in the Top 10 since Francoise Durr in 1976, has lost only four games in four matches, a Grand Slam record.

Either of the men's quarterfinals Tuesday would be worthy of a French Open final: No. 4 Medvedev vs. his good friend, No. 6 Bruguera, who claims to be lacking the confidence of his title run last year; and Sampras vs. his greatest rival, No. 7 Courier.

Sampras has won 25 consecutive Grand Slam matches and is three away from becoming the first man since Rod Laver in 1969 to hold all four Grand Slam titles.

Singles Results

MEN'S SINGLES
Fourth Round
Hendrik Dreekmann, Germany, def. Aaron Krickstein, U.S., 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.
Alberto Berasategui, Spain, def. Javier Frana, Argentina, 6-2, 6-0, ret.
Goran Ivanisevic (5), Croatia, def. Andrea Gaudenzi, Italy, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.
Jaime Yzaga, Peru, def. Magnus Larsson, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

Remy de la Mauviniere/The Associated Press

Hendrik Dreekmann of Germany overpowered Aaron Krickstein of the United States, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Can Italy Harness Berti the 'Anarchist'?

By Ken Shulman
Special to the Herald Tribune

FLORENCE — He does not fit in. His idiosyncrasy is apparent in everything he does, in his lanky, disjointed gait, in his inability to conform to an on-field role, and in his playful, mocking posture with journalists and fans.

Nicola Berti is so different from his coach's preconceived idea of a national team player that even an authoritarian mentor like Arrigo Sacchi knows better than to try to change or channel such talents.

"Berti has impressed everyone in this camp with his spirit, and with his temperament," says Sacchi. He was speaking at Sportilia, an isolated, well-guarded athletic facility on a hilltop in the verdant Romagna region where the Italian team scheduled its first stage of the World Cup preparation.

"As a player, and as a person, he has characteristics that are different from those of all the others," Sacchi said. "These differences could be very positive for this team. It all depends on how well he manages to adapt to our style of play."

It also depends on how well Sacchi's exceedingly well-organized team adapts to Berti. After a difficult World Cup qualifying run — a series of matches in which Sacchi experimented with more than 60 players — Italy has suffered two major dissapointments, and a major humiliation.

In February, Sacchi's "*azzurri*" lost in a friendly match against France, a team that failed to qualify for USA 94. In March, the azzurri fell, 2-0, to the defending world champion, Germany.

An even more worrisome defeat came when the three-time world champions (Italy, Germany and Brazil are the only nations to have won three World Cups) dropped a 2-1 scrimmage to the third-division Pontedera team.

The problem was Italy's attack. With AC Milan's Franco Baresi and Paolo Maldini as the mainframe for the defense, Italy's rearguard was solid. So was its midfield. But the forwards, and particularly the scoring star Roberto Baggio, were not receiving a sufficient supply of playable passes. Isolated, the Italian attack was unable to breach rival defenses.

Had the calculated, full-field game that Sacchi had instilled in his successful AC Milan team been effectively transposed onto the national team, the 48-year-old coach would never have dreamed to invite yet another player to his training camp. And certainly not a player who had only returned to action in April after having been sidelined for six months with torn ligaments in his right knee.

But Sacchi knew that his national team cocktail needed something to liven it up. So the 27-year-old Berti, who returned to action in time to save his Internationale of Milan club from relegation to the second division, and also to spearhead it to its UEFA Cup triumph, was Sacchi's choice.

"I called Berti back to the team because I saw that he had made some progress," says Sacchi. "He has a very strong identity. And tactically, he is more mature."

Berti has always been a free spirit, both on the field and off. In Florence, where he made his Italian first division debut with Fiorentina, he was an offensive-minded winger whose unbridled enthusiasm often sparked explosive, full-field charges and ignited furious scrambles.

He was — and is — a player who ran, fought and hustled for 90 minutes a game. He had a knack for cracking open a gridlocked contest, and another for scoring important goals. He would emerge from a scramble at midfield, cutting through a sea of twisting bodies, somehow maintaining both his balance and control of the ball as he churned toward the goal.

At Inter, which purchased Berti in 1988, Coach Giovanni Trappattoni converted his new acquisition from wing to attacking midfielder. In his first year with the Milan club, Berti scored seven goals and helped the team to the first division title. His rampaging style inspired his teammates and made him the favorite of the Inter fans.

Yet the same fervor that fuels his breathtaking breakaways also propels Berti to leave his preassigned zone of action to chase the ball across the field — and across the paths of his teammates.

Berti still teems with spirit. He plays each match as if it were his first — and his last. The former Fiorentina coach Aldo Agroppi, who considered Berti his prize pupil, used to call him "the anarchist."

Berti was a starter on the 1990 Italian World Cup team, and played five matches until receiving his second yellow card against Uruguay. He also played the first two matches during Sacchi's reign before Italy's new coach discarded him. Then he tore up his knee in a league match in October.

"You have no idea how important it is for me to be here," says Berti of the national team training camp. "When I was injured, I thought even more about the national team than of getting back to Inter. I can't say that I expected to be here. But I was hoping Sacchi would call me. That gave me one more reason to heal."

It remains to be seen whether this self-avowed "loose cannon" will find a place in Sacchi's disciplined artillery. Sacchi may even choose to use him off the bench, lobbing him like a grenade into a torbid match and hoping that he does more harm to his opponents than to his own teammates.

Price Wins Colonial Golf

The Associated Press

Nick Price birdied the first hole of a sudden-death playoff with Scott Simpson and won the rain-delayed Southwestern Bell Colonial on Monday in Fort Worth, Texas.

Simpson missed a long birdie putt and Price rolled in his putt of about 8 feet on the par-4 18th, completing a seven-stroke comeback spread over two days because of a weather suspension.

Picking up where he left off Sunday, Price birdied Nos. 14 and 15 to close out a 64, while Simpson played his final seven holes in even par for a 71. They completed the 72-hole ordeal with 14-under-par 266s.

Hale Irwin parred his remaining five holes and finished third.

● U.S. Masters champion José-María Olazábal made up a three-stroke final round deficit with a blistering back nine Monday to win the European PGA Championship in Virginia Water, England.

Olazábal birdied three of the final four holes — just missing an eagle on the 18th — to overtake Ernie Els of South Africa.

The Spaniard shot a 7-under-par 65 on Wentworth's West Course to finish on 271, 17-under-par. Els, getting his only bogey when he three-putted the 14th, carded a 69 to finish at 272.

SIDELINES

For the Record

Jan Svorada of the Czech Republic escaped a spill 250 meters (800 feet) from the finish line in Pontedera, Italy, and sprinted to victory in Monday's ninth stage of the Tour of Italy cycling race. *(AP)*

Argentina beat the United States, 28-22, in a 1995 Rugby World Cup qualifier in Long Beach, California. *(AFP)*

Akebono, Sumo's grand champion, 25, said Monday he would undergo surgery in the United States to repair torn cartilage in his left knee and a dislocation in his right knee. *(AP)*

An Australian climber died after reaching the summit of Mount Everest, the Australia's Foreign Affairs Department said Monday. It was unclear when Michael Rheinberger died, but the American-organized expedition had been on its descent from the summit. *(Reuters)*

Julius Boros, who won 18 PGA Tour tournaments, including two U.S. Opens and the PGA in a 40-year career, died Saturday. He was 74. *(AP)*

The average player in Japan's two professional baseball leagues is being paid 42.2 million yen ($400,000) this season, up 26.8 percent from last year, the Japanese Professional Baseball Players Association said. *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	32	14	.696	—
Boston	29	18	.617	3½
Baltimore	27	19	.587	5
Toronto	24	24	.500	9
Detroit	21	25	.457	11
Central Division				
Chicago	28	18	.609	—
Cleveland	25	21	.543	3
Kansas City	24	23	.511	4½
Minnesota	24	23	.511	4½
Milwaukee	20	28	.417	9
West Division				
California	22	28	.451	—
Texas	21	26	.447	—
Seattle	26	26	.411	1½
Oakland	13	36	.265	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	29	18	.617	—
Montreal	28	20	.583	1½
New York	25	23	.521	4½
Florida	24	25	.490	6
Philadelphia	23	26	.469	7
Central Division				
Cincinnati	27	22	.551	—
Houston	27	22	.551	—
St. Louis	24	23	.511	2
Chicago	21	24	.467	5
Pittsburgh	21	24	.467	5
West Division				
Los Angeles	26	22	.540	—
San Francisco	25	25	.500	3
Colorado	21	27	.438	6
San Diego	16	34	.320	12

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Oakland 101 200 001—5 9 2
Cleveland 120 022 00x—7 12 1
Jimenez, Acre (6), Horsman (6), Welch (7) and Steinbach; Morris, Plesac (6), Mesa (8), Shuey (9) and Alomar. W—Morris, 4-4. L—Jimenez, 1-3. Sv—Shuey (12). HRs—Christ, Lofton (7), Sorrento (6), Thome (8), Alomar (5).

California 000 000 000—0 4 2
Toronto 210 000 02x—5 5 0
Finley and Fabregas; Stottlemyre and Borders. W—Stottlemyre, 4-2. L—Finley, 4-4. HRs—Toronto, Alomar (4), Borders (1).

New York 040 101 001—6 16 1
Kansas City 320 100 12x—10 13 0
Mulholland, Pall (8), P.Gibson (8) and Stanley; Gubicza, Monteiro (6), Meacham (6), Pichardo (9), Brewer (9). W—Gubicza, 3-4. L—Mulholland, 5-4. Sv—Brewer (2). HRs—NY, Velarde (3). KC, D.Henderson (4).

Seattle 010 000 010—2 7 1
Milwaukee 000 004 10x—5 14 1
Sodeki, T.Davis (6), Goetze (7), Risley (8) and Hassman; D.Wilson (8), Higuera, Ignasiak (2), Henry (6), Scanlon (8) and Nilsson. W—Henry, 1-1. L—T.Davis, 0-1. Sv—Scanlon (2). HR—Milwaukee, G.Vaughn (9).

Boston 030 120 000—6 8 0
Texas 120 000 00x—3 16 0
Darwin, Quantrill (5), Howard (6), Frohwirth (7) and Berryhill; Rogers and I.Rodriguez. W—Rogers, 6-3. L—Darwin, 7-3. HRs—Texas, Palmer (5), I.Rodriguez (5).

Baltimore 000 021 022—3 14 0
Chicago 000 100 021—4 6 1
S.Fernandez, Mills (8), Poole (9), Le.Smith (9) and Hoiles; J.McDowell, McClelland (8), Assenmacher (8), Schwarz (9) and Karkovice. W—S.Fernandez, 3-2. L—J.McDowell, 3-7. Sv—Le.Smith (20). HRs—Chicago, Raines (7), Thomas (30).

Detroit 001 000 000—5 5 0
Minnesota 000 100 000—1 9 0
Gullickson, Gardner (8) and Kreuter; Mahomes, Castillo (4) and Walbeck. W—Gullickson, 3-4. L—Mahomes, 4-2. HRs—Detroit, Felix (3). Minnesota, Mack (5).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 300 000 100—4 6 0
Atlanta 000 000 101—2 7 0
Bullinger, Otto (7), Crim (7), Myers (8) and Wilkins; Glavine, Stanton (7), Wohlers (9) and O'Brien. W—Bullinger, 3-0. L—Glavine, 5-5. Sv—Myers (11). HRs—Chicago, Sosa (11).

Colorado 000 000 000 0—3 8 1
Montreal 100 002 000 1—4 11 2
(18 innings)
Ritz, Holmes (7), Munoz (7), Reed (8), Ruffin (10) and Girardi; Fassero, Heredia (8), Scott (10) and Fletcher, Webster (9). W—Scott, 2-2. L—Ruffin, 2-2. HR—Montreal, Walker (6).

Houston 000 000 002—2 3 0
Philadelphia 020 100 02x—4 7 0
Drabek, Mitch Williams (8) and Servais; Eusebio (8); West, Slocumb (7), Jones (9) and Doulton. W—West, 1-4. L—Drabek, 7-2. Sv—Jones (19). HRs—Philadelphia, Batiste (1), Quinlan (1).

Cincinnati 000 030 110—5 11 0
New York 222 200 00x—6 13 1
Hanson, Scrudato (3), Fortugno (5), McElroy (8) and Taubensee; Jones, Franco (9) and Hundley. W—Jones, 4-4. L—Hanson, 3-5. Sv—Franco (12).

Florida 000 000 100—1 11 2
San Francisco 000 100 02x—3 7 0
Nough, R.Lewis (7), J.Hernandez (8) and Tingley; Hickerson, M.Jackson (8), Beck (9). W—M.Jackson, 3-1. L—R.Lewis, 1-2. Sv—Beck (11).

St. Louis 010 000 010—2 7 2
San Diego 012 000 12x—7 14 0
Urbani, Eversgerd (3), Habyan (5), Murphy (7), R.Rodriguez (8) and T.McGriff; Hamilton, Mauser (7), Tabaka (8) and Auanus. W—Hamilton, 3-0. L—Urbani, 1-5. Sv—Tabaka (1).

Pittsburgh 000 000 120—3 11 1
Los Angeles 103 000 00x—4 8 0
Z.Smith, A.Pena (7) and Slaught; Ka.Gross, Osuna (7), Golf (8), Td.Worrell (9), Dreifort (9) and Ca.Hernandez. W—Ka.Gross, 4-2. L—Z.Smith, 4-5. Sv—Dreifort (6).

The Michael Jordan Watch

SUNDAY'S GAME: Jordan went 0-for-3 with one groundout, one flyout and one strikeout in a 5-4 win over Nashville. He also had a sacrifice bunt. He caught one fly ball in right field.

SEASON TO DATE: Jordan is batting .207 (35-for-169) in 46 games. He has 28 singles and 7 doubles. He has driven in 21 runs, stolen 14 bases in 21 attempts and struck out 48 times. He has walked 14 times and scored 12 runs. Defensively, he has 68 putouts, 1 assist and 5 errors.

BASKETBALL

Sunday's NBA Result

WESTERN CONFERENCE FINAL

Houston	25	12	22	20	80
Utah	21	19	19	20	79

Houston leads series 3-1

Houston: Harry 5-12 1-2 11, Thorpe 2-4 1-4 5, Olajuwon 6-18 4-4 16, Maxwell 2-10 0-0 5, Smith 8-15 7-22 23, Cureton 0-0 0-0, Jerome 0-1 0-0, Cassell 3-6 4-4 10, Ellis 2-7 0-0 7. Totals 29-73 17-21 80.

Utah: Benoit 5-11 1-3 11, Malone 9-20 7-11 25, Spencer 0-5 1-2 1, Stockton 6-12 4-5 17, Hornacek 6-13 5-6 18, Humphries 2-6 1-2 6, Chambers 0-2 0-0 0, Corbin 0-2 0-0 0. Totals 28-74 19-29 79.

3-Point goals—Houston 5-13 (Maxwell 3-4, Smith 2-5, Ellis 1-2, Harry 0-2), Utah 3-10 (Stockton 1-1, Hornacek 1-3, Humphries 1-4, Benoit 0-1, Malone 0-1). Fouled out—Thorpe. Rebounds—Houston 51 (Harry 10), Utah 53 (Malone 14). Assists—Houston 16 (Harry 5), Utah 17 (Stockton 6). Total fouls—Houston 29, Utah 22. Technicals—Malone, Maxwell, Utah illegal defense, Houston illegal defense.

GOLF

THE COLONIAL

Final scores Monday in the $1.4 million Southwestern Bell Colonial, played on the 7,010-yard, par-70 Colonial Country Club course in Fort Worth, Texas:

Nick Price, Zimbabwe, 65-70-67-64—266
Scott Simpson, U.S., 66-65-64-71—266
Hale Irwin, U.S., 64-70-63-69—267
Pete Jordan, U.S., 68-70-66-66—270
Brad Faxon, U.S., 70-66-67-68—271
Tom Lehman, U.S., 66-66-69-70—271
Gary Hallberg, U.S., 67-67-65-72—271
Phil Mickelson, U.S., 68-68-71-65—272
Carey Pavin, U.S., 68-67-69-70—274
Mark McCumber, U.S., 68-69-67-70—274
John Cook, U.S., 66-71-67-70—274

EUROPEAN PGA CHAMPIONSHIP

Final scores Monday at the 300,000-pound ($1.2 million) tournament from the 6,957-yard (6,361 meter), par-72 West Course at Wentworth in Virginia Water, England:

José María Olazábal, Spain, 67-68-71-65—271
Ernie Els, South Africa, 66-66-71-69—272
Bernhard Langer, Germany, 69-70-67-68—274
Miguel Angel Jimenez, Spain, 68-66-72-70—276
Joakim Haeggman, Sweden, 69-69-70-68—276
Seve Ballesteros, Spain, 73-66-70-68—277
Mark James, England, 68-72-71-67—278
Adam Hunter, Scotland, 71-65-72-71—279
Sandy Lyle, Scotland, 68-71-70-71—280
Frank Nobilo, New Zealand, 72-66-69-73—281
Peter Hedblom, Sweden, 69-69-71-72—281
Kevin Stables, Scotland, 71-71-71-68—281
Malcolm Mackenzie, England, 73-70-69-69—281

CYCLING

Tour of Italy

Results Monday of the Ninth stage, 153 kilometers (94.3 miles) from Castiglione della Pescaia to Pontedera: 1, Jan Svorada, Slovakia, Lampre, 3 hours 25 minutes 7 seconds; 2, Enrico Lenti, Italy, Jolly Componibili, same time; 3, Giovanni Fidanza, Italy, Polti, s.t.; Jan Schur, Germany, Motorola, s.t.; 5, Uwe Raab, Germany, Telekom, s.t.; 6, Stefano Zanini, Italy, Navigare, s.t.; 7, Max Sciandri, Italy, GB MG, s.t.; 8, Fabio Baldato, Italy, Mercatone, s.t.; 9, Maurizio Molinari, Italy, Amaro and Vita, s.t.; 10, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, s.t.

Overall standings: 1, Evgeny Berzin, Russia, Gewiss Ballan, 34 hours 57 minutes 18 seconds; 2, Armand de las Cuevas, France, Castorama 2 minutes 16 seconds behind; 3, Gianni Bugno, Italy, Polti, 2:38; 4, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, 3:39; 5, Marco Giovannetti, Italy, Mapei Clas, 4:20; 6, Francesco Casagrande, Italy, Mercatone, 5:02; 7, Wladimir Belli, Italy, Lampre, 5:24; 8, Pavel Tonkov, Russia, Lampre, 6:09; 9, Stefano della Santa, Italy, Mapei Clas, 6:19; 10, Massimo Podenzana, Italy, Navigare, 6:25.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Put Craig Grebeck, infielder, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive May 21. Bought contract of Olmedo Saenz, infielder, from Nashville, AA. Sent Jeff Schwarz, pitcher, to Nashville. Recalled Dave Johnson, pitcher, from Nashville.
TEXAS—Assigned Dan Smith, pitcher, to Port Charlotte, FSL, on an injury rehabilitation assignment. Activated Oddibe Mcdowell, outfielder, from 15-day disabled list. Put Chris James, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive May 26.
TORONTO—Put Mike Timlin, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive May 25. Bought contract of Randy St. Claire, pitcher, from Syracuse, IL. Alex Gonzalez, shortstop, completed 20-day rehabilitation assignment at Syracuse, IL and was optioned to Syracuse.
National League
ATLANTA—Traded Deion Sanders, outfielder, to the Cincinnati for Roberto Kelly, outfielder, and Roger Etheridge, pitcher. Activated Greg Olson, pitcher, from rehabilitation assignment with Richmond, IL. Designated Milt Hill, pitcher, for assignment.
CINCINNATI—Optioned Jerry Spradlin, pitcher, to Indianapolis, AA. Recalled Kevin Jarvis, pitcher, from Indianapolis.
FLORIDA—Put Gary Sheffield, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of Russ Morman, 1st baseman, from Edmonton, PCL.
L.A. DODGERS—Put Delino DeShields, 2d baseman, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to May 26. Activated Dave Hansen, infielder, from 15-day disabled list.
PITTSBURGH—Put Jeff King, 3d baseman, on 15-day disabled list. Recalled Don Micell, pitcher, from Buffalo, AA.
SAN FRANCISCO—Put Robby Thompson, 2d baseman, and Bill Swift, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive May 9. Bought contract of Erik Johnson, infielder, from Phoenix, PCL. Put Rich Monteleone, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to May 14. Recalled Bill Van Landingham, pitcher, from Shreveport, TL, and Tony Menendez, pitcher, from Phoenix, PCL.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
ATLANTA—Re-signed Lamuel Stinson, cornerback, and David Mims, wide receiver, to 1-year contracts. Signed Darryl Ford, Niko Noga and Cedric Figaro, linebackers; Bret Johnson, quarterback; and Lonnie Turner, wide receiver. Released Huey Richardson, defensive end-linebacker.
CAROLINA—Named Boyd Dowler scout.
CHICAGO—Signed Ron Cox, linebacker, to 2-year contract.
CINCINNATI—Waived Tom Rathman, offensive lineman; John Brantley, linebacker; Lee Harris, wide receiver; and Dan Stowers, defensive back.
DALLAS—Signed Caesar Rentie, offensive lineman.
DETROIT—Signed Paul Jetton, offensive lineman, and Josh Butland, punter.
GREEN BAY—Re-signed Mike Merriweather, linebacker. Signed Ron Lewis, wide receiver.

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(Continued From Page 12)

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ART BUCHWALD

The Purloined Papers

WASHINGTON — Here is a tough problem for you: A tobacco company carried out some research on the effects of smoking.

When the results indicated that smoking could be dangerous to your health, the company buried the report in the ground, or burned it in an incinerator, or the executives went into the bathroom and ate it.

Buchwald

Unfortunately, one copy survived.

The years went by and the suspicion about bad health from smoking increased. There was even talk that it was addictive. The tobacco moguls denied any knowledge of this or any supposed research.

Then someone leaked the damaging report to the press and the tobacco company went ballistic. A meeting was called in an empty Virginia Slims locker room.

□

The first question asked by the CEO was, "How do we deal with it?"

This was the moment for the PR man to shine.

"We should raise the real issue of the report which is not that smoking kills people but who stole our data? Secondly, we must sue The New York Times and The Washington Post for using tainted material in their stories."

"Great idea," the VP for sales said. "If newspapers use purloined documents they should be punished. Otherwise no tobacco company in the country will be safe from hiding honest research."

The PR man said, "We go on television and complain that the lab work done by us was incomplete and therefore should not be distributed by the media."

"Who will do it?"

"We'll get a beautiful spokeswoman. Good-looking women are more believable when you're handing out a cock and bull story."

"I know of one. She's not only beautiful but she smokes like a chimney."

□

The CEO said, "I want a whole scenario laid out as to why using stolen research papers can destroy the heart of the American free enterprise system."

The PR man told the meeting: "We're going to have newspaper and magazine ads as well. We've got one that shows a man with a ski mask and a flashlight rifling through a safe. The copy says, 'This man is stealing a nicotine secret, one the public has no business knowing about.'

"Then we have another one displaying a cage of mice smoking through glass tubes. The words are, 'If smoking wasn't safe mice wouldn't love it.' "

□

The CEO thumped the table. "I like it. Now what do we do with members of Congress when they ask us about the report?"

"We fly them to North Carolina for a golf weekend."

"What happened to your idea to have a bunch of cigarette girls in fishnet stockings hand out smokes in the halls of Congress?"

The PR man said, "They turned us down, at least until we give them a copy of the report we deep-sixed."

This made the CEO boiling mad. "You know what we are? Victims. They're blaming us for hiding the dangers of smoking from the public and that makes us look rotten in the health community. Our defense is that coming up with a good report on smoking is a dirty business but somebody has to do it."

Summer Garland Across the Seine

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The Japanese designer Kenzo will celebrate the first day of summer, on June 21, by decking the Pont Neuf across the Seine in flowers.

He will cover the bridge from the Quai du Louvre across to the Quai Conti with 32,000 pots of different-colored begonias as well as various kinds of ivy — in a task expected to take three days to complete — for only one day and one night of celebrations, including a music festival.

In 1985, the artist Christo wrapped the Pont Neuf in material.

Meet One Poet Who Can Rhyme 'Yeutter'

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Biting into a bulky oyster po' boy with plump pieces of oyster overflowing from the side, Calvin Trillin was trying to explain himself, in case anyone at the table was a vegetarian. "Oysters don't believe in God," he said. "Everybody knows that."

Trillin (his friends call him Bud) sat shoulder-to-shoulder with his wife, Alice, perhaps best known to the public as the title character from "Alice, Let's Eat," the second volume in Trillin's three-part culinary and cultural tour through America.

It was an early April day with inklings of spring. They had left their sunny brownstone in Greenwich Village for a nearby restaurant called Home, where they were tucking into the oyster po' boy (Trillin) and the homemade chicken noodle soup and a salad with goat cheese (Alice, who really can't be thought of by any other name).

The Trillins made it very clear that they are not restaurant critics, no matter what impression has been created from Trillin's three food books (the other two are "American Fried" and "Third Helpings.")

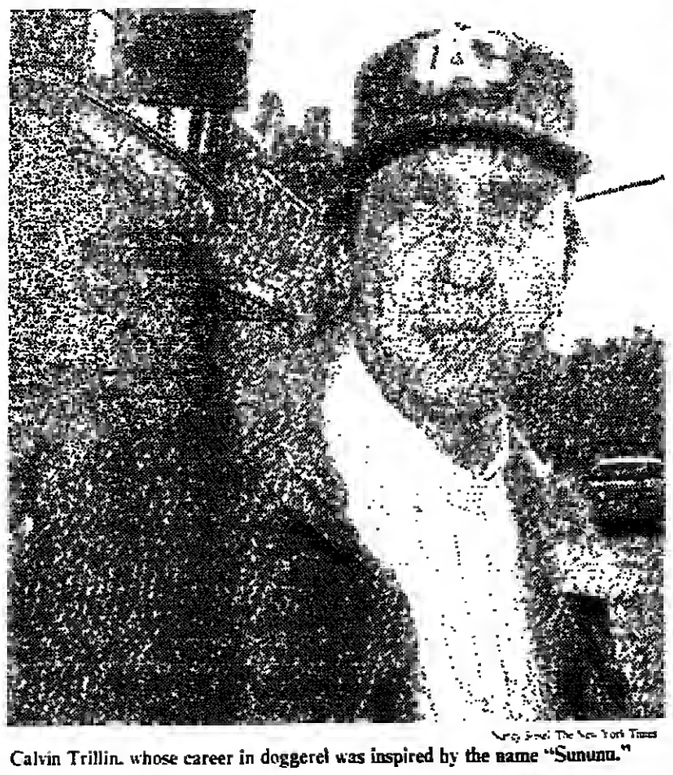
"I never wrote restaurant reviews — I always admitted that I don't cook, that I have no knowledge — but it was a way to write jokes about the country," Trillin said. "Or should I say, a way of writing about the country in a jocular manner."

Trillin, 58, still likes to eat. But these days he's relishing his role as a poet who churns out a bit of rhyme every week for The Nation, taking care to emphasize that his job is different from that of the people he calls "grown-up poets," who do it full time and presumably take it seriously.

Poetry is just the latest phase of Trillin's long career, which has included hundreds of prose pieces for The New Yorker, hundreds of humor columns for The Nation and 17 books, of which the most recent are "Deadline Poet: My Life as a Doggerelist," a collection of his Nation verse, and "Remembering Denny."

"Remembering Denny," about the boundless promise and then increasingly troubled life of a Yale classmate of Trillin's who committed suicide in 1991, was on The New York Times best-seller list for six weeks last year.

Trillin has been writing since 1963, but his career at The Nation began more than 15 years ago on the day he and his wife, now 56, sat down to lunch with Victor S. Navasky, the editor of The Nation. It was also about that time that Trillin began calling his boss in print "the wily and parsimonious Victor S. Navasky," a description that stuck so effectively that Navasky has been known to say he should receive royalties from it. Trillin insists that the adjectives were completely appropriate under the circumstances.


Nancy Jewel/The New York Times

Calvin Trillin, whose career in doggerel was inspired by the name "Sununu."

Parsimonious? Trillin says that Navasky, who initially offered to pay a per-column fee in the "high two figures" before grudgingly raising it to $100, has a physical aversion to picking up a check. "Oh, he was fumbling under the table for his wallet," said Trillin, recalling their lunch at Montana Eve.

Wily? "Here's how clever he is," Trillin said. "Here's how shrewd he is. He had just taken over as editor, and he said, 'I have two possible ideas for you.' They were the worst ideas. One was like a Bolshevik gardening column — it was the dumbest idea I had ever heard — and I said: 'Victor, that is really stupid. I would never write on that subject, if I wrote the column. If I wrote the column, I would write whatever was on my mind.' He sticks out his hand and says, 'Done.' The whole thing was a trap."

"I love Victor," Alice Trillin said. "We both love him."

"Alice," Trillin said, "is really soft on Victor."

Old stories like this are likely to have appeared in a different form in one Trillin column or another. He writes about what he does, and talks about what he writes.

Introduced 30 years ago at a party given by Navasky, they both work in their procrastination-filled home, she as a producer for children's television. ("We work really fast and in spurts," Alice said, to which her husband replied, "That's a nice way of saying that we have short attention spans.")

They take each other out to lunch about three times a week. Trillin has a deadpan lugubriousness, a droopy, basset hound face, and eyes that glint slightly when he tells a joke; Alice has a quick laugh and blond hair and a luminous, wry face that evokes a sunnier Glenn Close. She serves as critic, muse, cheerleader, literary interpreter, straight person and buster-of-bubbles. Trillin serves as ham.

"Deadline Poet" is an account of Trillin's three and a half years of writing weekly poetry for The Nation, a custom that began when he found himself on the subway one day obsessing about John H. Sununu, President George Bush's chief of staff. The name was rich with poetic possibilities. That led to Trillin's sendup of Sununu's elitist erudition; the poem's first line was, "If you knew what Sununu."

More followed, including a poem in which he spectacularly rhymed the name of Ronald Reagan's foreign trade czar, Clayton Yeutter, which few people knew how to pronounce, with "goiter," "greeter" and "Roto-Rooter" (goiter is the correct rhyme). He also wrote a poem tweaking President George Bush for the way his "predicates were often prone/to wander, nounless, off alone."

Trillin was already well known in his family — the couple have two daughters in their 20s — for coming up with festive poetry at celebratory gatherings like holidays, anniversaries and birthday parties. Many people are related to such poets, Trillin said, and they have no choice but to respond positively: "Special-occasion poetry is always well received by the family."

Both Trillins were enjoying their food very much, particularly dessert: a piece of tangy lemon cake and a portion of chocolate pudding so creamy and so good that a spurt of quiet gluttony ensued. The chef, a friend of the Trillins, wouldn't reveal how to make it, even when Alice went to the kitchen and asked for the recipe.

Everyone at Home knows about the Trillins and food, but the couple feel a bit terrorized by the reputation Trillin's culinary books have given them. "People started calling in the middle of dinner and saying, 'What's the best place to have coffee in the midtown area?' " Mrs. Trillin said.

Trillin, who now claims that he would "walk a mile to avoid writing about food," said that he almost didn't produce the third food book because he so dreaded the book tour, with its endless questions about the relative merits of chili establishments in Cincinnati.

"I still hear you on the phone," Alice said, "trying to advise people where to eat. You're much too nice about it."

Trillin said: "In my defense I'd like to say, I've been very rude. In my defense I'd like to say, I've been vicious. An ancient pregnant woman called and wanted to know where to take her sister who she hadn't seen in 40 years, and I told her to get lost."

"You could no sooner do that . . ." Alice said.

"I did that," said her husband.

"Oh, sure," his wife replied.

PEOPLE

A Gray-Haired Granny? Liz Taylor, You Say?

"If I ever thought about being 60, I probably envisioned myself as a very graceful, gray-haired little old lady," **Elizabeth Taylor**, 62, told the syndicated columnist **Liz Smith**. She also said she made her cameo appearance in "The Flintstones" so she could go to the premiere and because "it was a giggle" and "was just short enough not to be boring."

□

Rush Limbaugh, 43, the rambunctious radio-and-TV personality, has married **Marta Fitzgerald**, 34, an aerobics instructor from Florida. Supreme Court Justice **Clarence Thomas** tied the knot. The couple met when Fitzgerald contacted the conservative Limbaugh to ask how to reply to a Reagan-bashing history professor. Among the wedding guests were former Education Secretary **William Bennett** and the political advisers **James Carville** and **Mary Matalin**. The bride and groom, contrary to some rumors, did not substitute "ditto" for "I do." . . . Later in the weekend Matalin and Carville, who have been married six months, were talking up their book, "Love, War & the Art of Politics," set for release in the fall, when **Dr. Ruth** handed them a sex-advice book. Matalin, looking at Carville: "Honey, we must be projecting."

□

The romantic novelist **Barbara Cartland**, 92, has condemned as "insulting and ghastly" a new novel about a fictional affair between her step-granddaughter, **Princess Diana**, and a Hollywood screenwriter. But the author, **Peter Lefcourt**, defended his book as "a rather sweet romance."

□

Fans in Hong Kong's Tsimshatsui tourist district jammed a street to catch a glimpse of **Sylvester Stallone**, **Bruce Willis**, **Don Johnson** and the kung fu star **Jackie Chan** at the opening of Asia's first Planet Hollywood restaurant, co-owned by Stallone, Willis and **Arnold Schwarzenegger**. Stallone arrived in a rickshaw pulled by four women.

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WEATHER

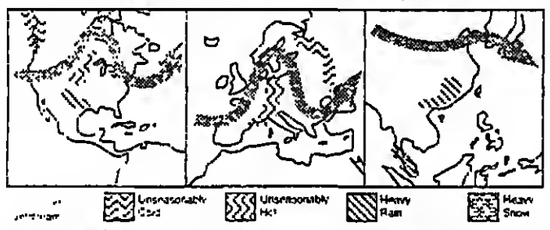
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	25/77	16/61	s	23/73	16/61	pc
Amsterdam	18/64	12/53	s	19/66	15/59	s
Athens	28/82	16/61	s	31/88	19/66	s
Athens	29/82	16/61	s	25/77	16/64	s
Barcelona	31/88	20/68	s	30/86	21/70	s
Belgrade	23/73	7/44	s	26/79	17/62	s
Berlin	15/59	10/50	sh	23/73	14/57	s
Brussels	24/75	12/53	s	28/79	16/61	s
Budapest	20/68	8/46	pc	24/75	15/59	s
Copenhagen	16/61	8/46	sh	19/66	12/53	pc
Costa Del Sol	30/86	21/70	s	28/82	13/56	s
Dublin	20/68	9/48	pc	20/68	8/46	pc
Edinburgh	16/61	10/50	pc	16/61	9/48	s
Florence	20/68	15/61	s	20/68	10/50	s
Frankfurt	18/64	10/50	sh	23/73	11/52	s
Geneva	27/80	12/53	s	29/84	18/64	s
Helsinki	12/53	0/43	sh	12/53	2/36	sh
Istanbul	21/70	13/55	s	23/73	12/53	s
Las Palmas	24/75	18/64	s	24/75	19/66	s
Lisbon	25/77	15/59	s	21/70	12/53	s
London	23/73	12/55	s	26/79	12/55	pc
Madrid	24/75	10/50	s	27/80	12/53	s
Milan	28/82	17/62	s	30/86	21/70	s
Moscow	15/59	11/52	r	18/64	7/44	s
Munich	22/71	9/48	s	24/75	15/59	s
Nice	21/70	15/59	s	27/80	13/55	s
Oslo	17/62	6/43	s	18/64	2/36	pc
Palma	30/86	21/70	s	28/82	21/70	s
Paris	27/80	15/59	s	29/84	14/57	s
Prague	19/66	8/46	pc	22/71	14/57	s
Reykjavik	7/44	5/41	c	7/44	4/39	r
Rome	28/82	16/61	s	29/84	15/59	s
St Petersburg	14/57	4/39	c	16/61	2/36	sh
Stockholm	13/55	6/43	sh	12/53	5/41	sh
Strasbourg	27/80	12/53	s	29/84	14/57	s
Tallinn	11/52	0/43	sh	12/53	2/36	sh
Venice	24/75	16/61	s	27/80	20/68	s
Vienna	19/66	10/50	pc	23/73	16/61	s
Warsaw	15/59	7/44	c	18/64	10/50	pc
Zurich	27/80	12/53	s	29/84	18/64	s

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	10/50	s	16/61	9/48	pc
Sydney	19/66	12/53	pc	20/68	13/55	pc

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Very warm and humid air along the East Coast will lead to several thunderstorms Wednesday before cooler and drier air returns. Unseasonably warm air will surge northward through the Dakotas and central Canada. Heavy rains are possible in the southern Plains.

Europe
Unseasonably warm temperatures will encompass much of Central Europe Wednesday and Thursday. Showers will move into the British Isles Wednesday on the leading edge of cooler air. This cooler air will overspread much of the continent at the end of the week.

Asia
An area of unsettled weather may affect Seoul and Tokyo at the end of the week with showers. A more heavy rainfall will likely drench southeastern China later this week with widespread thunderstorms. Thunderstorms capable of torrential downpours will move across Thailand.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Beirut	28/82	19/66	s	28/82	19/64	s
Cairo	33/91	16/61	s	30/86	15/59	s
Damascus	31/88	13/55	s	31/88	12/53	s
Jerusalem	27/80	15/59	s	27/80	14/57	s
Luxor	42/107	21/70	s	43/109	19/66	s
Riyadh	44/111	27/80	s	44/111	27/80	s

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Buenos Aires	22/71	12/53	s	22/71	11/52	sh
Caracas	31/88	20/68	pc	32/89	20/68	s
Lima	21/70	17/62	s	21/70	17/62	pc
Mexico City	28/82	13/55	sh	28/82	13/55	pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	16/64	pc	28/79	19/66	pc
Santiago	19/66	8/43	pc	19/66	7/44	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	34/93	23/73	pc	34/93	23/73	pc
Beijing	33/91	17/62	s	34/93	21/70	s
Hong Kong	28/82	24/75	r	28/82	24/75	s
Manila	33/91	23/73	sh	34/93	24/75	sh
New Delhi	44/111	29/84	s	45/113	31/88	s
Seoul	26/77	13/55	pc	26/77	14/57	pc
Shanghai	27/80	18/64	s	27/80	18/64	pc
Singapore	31/88	23/73	sh	32/89	23/73	pc
Taipei	28/82	23/73	t	29/84	21/70	pc
Tokyo	23/73	12/53	pc	23/73	12/53	pc

Africa

Algiers	32/89	21/70	pc	31/88	22/71	pc
Cape Town	20/68	10/50	s	20/73	12/53	s
Casablanca	27/80	17/62	pc	26/79	17/62	s
Harare	23/73	11/52	pc	26/79	12/53	pc
Lagos	31/88	25/77	pc	31/88	26/79	pc
Nairobi	21/70	11/52	pc	22/71	13/55	pc
Tunis	26/77	21/70	pc	32/89	21/70	s

North America

Anchorage	16/61	6/43	pc	16/61	6/43	pc
Atlanta	28/82	19/66	pc	29/84	18/64	pc
Boston	19/64	16/61	pc	23/73	12/53	t
Chicago	28/82	13/55	pc	21/70	9/48	pc
Denver	23/73	11/52	t	23/73	9/48	pc
Detroit	27/80	13/55	t	21/70	9/48	pc
Honolulu	30/86	21/70	pc	30/86	22/71	pc
Houston	30/91	21/70	t	32/89	21/70	pc
Los Angeles	25/77	17/62	pc	27/80	17/62	pc
Miami	31/88	24/75	t	32/89	25/77	pc
Minneapolis	26/79	13/55	s	22/71	9/48	s
Montreal	24/75	11/52	sh	24/75	9/48	sh
Nassau	30/86	23/73	pc	31/88	24/75	s
New York	31/88	19/66	s	29/84	16/61	t
Phoenix	39/102	25/77	s	39/102	25/77	s
San Fran	21/70	12/53	s	22/71	11/52	s
Seattle	22/71	11/52	pc	19/66	10/50	sh
Toronto	26/79	14/57	t	15/59	9/48	sh
Washington	31/88	19/66	s	30/86	15/61	t

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

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35 —— morgana (mirage)
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25 "Mrs. —— Goes to Paris"
26 Actor Romero
27 "Dallas" matriarch Miss ——
28 Detroit footballers
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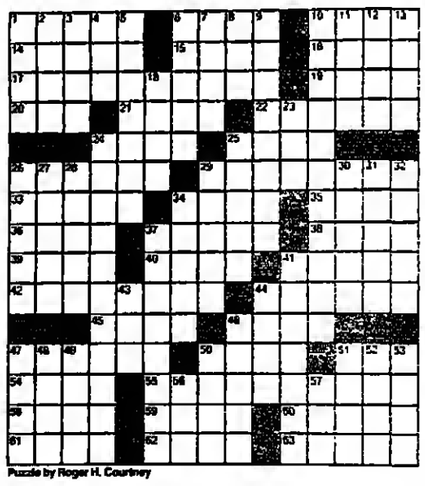
30 Charles's princedom
31 Old name in game arcades
32 "Nevermore" quoter
34 Call at a coin flip
37 Winnie-the-Pooh receptacle
41 Awhile
43 Shoshonean
44 Humorist Lazio
46 Not an express
47 Devoutly wish
48 Annoy
49 Religious image
50 Peruvian Indian
51 Speaker's spot
52 Coffee dispensers
53 Fisher's "Postcards From the ——"
56 Suffix with fat
57 Wood sprite

Solution to Puzzle of May 30



Puzzle by Roger H. Courtney

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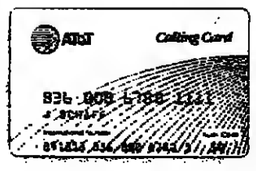
Travel in a world without borders, time zones or language barriers.



Imagine a world where you can call country to country as easily as you can from home. And reach the U.S. directly from over 125 countries. Converse with someone who doesn't speak your language, since it's translated instantly. Call your clients at 3 a.m. knowing they'll get the message in your voice at a more polite hour. All this is now possible with AT&T.[1]

To use these services, dial the AT&T Access Number of the country you're in and you'll get all the help you need. With these Access Numbers and your AT&T Calling Card, international calling has never been easier.

If you don't have an AT&T Calling Card or you'd like more information on AT&T global services, just call us using the convenient Access Numbers on your right.

AT&T

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AT&T Access Numbers.
How to call around the world.

1. Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
3. An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA	
Australia	**1-800-881-011**
China, PRC◆◆◆	**10811**
Guam	**018-872**
Hong Kong	**800-1111**
India◆	**000-117**
Indonesia◆	**001-801-10**
Japan*	0039-111
Korea	**009-11**
Korea▲▲	**11***
Malaysia*	**800-0011**
New Zealand	000-911
Philippines*	**105-11**
Saipan*	**235-2872**
Singapore	800-0111-111
Sri Lanka	430-430
Taiwan*	**0080-10288-0**
Thailand◆	0019-991-1111
EUROPE	
Armenia**	**8▲14111**
Austria***	**022-903-011**
Belgium*	**0800-100-10**
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010
Croatia*◆	**99-38-0011**
Czech Rep	**00-420-00101**
Denmark*	**8001-0010**
Finland*	**9800-100-10**
France	**19▲-0011**
Germany	**0130-0010**
Greece*	**00-800-1311**
Hungary*	**00▲-800-01111**
Iceland*■	999-001
Ireland	**1-800-550-000**
Italy*	**172-1011**
Liechtenstein*	**155-00-11**
Lithuania◆	**8▲196**
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	**99-800-4288**
Malta*	0800-890-110
Monaco*	**19▲-0011**
Netherlands*	**06-022-9111**
Norway	**800-190-11**
Poland*◆**	**0▲010-480-0111**
Portugal*	**05017-1-288**
Romania	**01-800-4288**
Russia(Moscow)**	**155-5042**
Slovakia	**00-420-00101**
Spain*	900-99-00-11
Sweden*	**020-795-611**
Switzerland*	**155-00-11**
U.K.	**0500-89-0011**
Ukraine*	**8▲100-11**
MIDDLE EAST	
Bahrain	800-001
Cyprus*	080-90010
Israel	**177-100-2727**
Kuwait	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)	**426-801**
Qatar	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia	1-800-10
Turkey*	**00-800-12277**
U.A.E.*	800-121
AMERICAS	
Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Belize◆	555
Bolivia*	0-800-1112
Brazil	**000-8010**
Chile	**00▲-0312**
Columbia	**980-11-0010**
Costa Rica*■	114
Ecuador*	119
El Salvador*■	190
Guatemala*	190
Guyana***	**165**
Honduras*■	123
Mexico▲▲▲	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua (Managua)	**174**
Panama■	109
Peru*	191
Suriname	**156**
Uruguay	00-0410
Venezuela*■	80-011-120
CARIBBEAN	
Bahamas	**1-800-872-2881**
Bermuda*	1-800-872-2881
British V.I.	1-800-872-2881
Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2881
Grenada*	1-800-872-2881
Haiti*	001-800-972-2883
Jamaica**	0-800-872-2881
Neth. Antil	**001-800-872-2881**
St. Kitts/Nevis	1-800-872-2881
AFRICA	
Egypt* (Cairo)	**510-0200**
Gabon*	**00▲-001**
Gambia*	**00111**
Kenya*	0800-10
Liberia	**797-797**
South Africa	**0-800-99-0123**

[1] AT&T Calling Card not yet available in all countries. AT&T World Connect™ Service permits country to country calling between more than 75 countries, including those displayed in bold above.
World Connect™ prices consist of AT&T USADirect® rates plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling.
AT&T USADirect® service is available from all the countries listed above.
AT&T Language Line® services offer over-the-phone interpretation in over 140 languages.
*Public phones require deposit coin or phone card for dial tone.
**Public phones require deposit coin or phone card for dial tone. Dial 0-800-9001111 from major Warsaw hotels.
◆May not be available from every phone
—Collect calling only
◆◆◆—Public phones require local coin payment throughout the call duration.
◆ Not available from public phones
◆◆◆ Not yet available from all areas
▲ Await second dial tone.
▲▲ From public phones only, push the red button, wait for dial tone and then dial
▲▲▲ When calling from public phones, use phones marked. *Intelect*
■ For AT&T World Connect™ service terminating calls only
● Calling available to most European countries.